THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 53. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

Where it was Fought.

THE FIGHTING AROUND METZ.

The Battles of Sunday and Tuesday.

Important Particulars.

Paris and its Perils.

The Views of the Leaders.

Trochu, Palikao, and Thiers.

BEFORE METZ.

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 14.

Further Details of the Engagement of August 14—Interruption of Bazaine's Retreat.

The London *Standard's* correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the first battle near Metz—that of Sunday, August 14—in addition to those received by cable:—

At 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the French army, 180,000 men strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered as imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied. The Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps, now united, of Field-Marshal Steinmetz, 150,000 men strong, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Borny. The road from Bellenoir and Borny up to the forest of that place was occupied by the Prussians, part of their divisions being concealed by the woods. Skirmishing had been going on all the morning, but it was probable that no serious engagement would take place. At 1·30 the French troops received orders to retreat from their position, to go in the direction of Verdun, it was said. At 2 o'clock the *avant-garde* division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously, and the luggage, material, and provisions of the army were crossing the other bridges in the direction of Longueville. The equipages of the Emperor had already left, and Prince Napoleon first, and half an hour after the Emperor himself, were leaving Metz on horseback in the same direction. At 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d Corps, De Caen, the 4th Corps, Ladmirault, and la Garde Imperiale, Bourbaki, were preparing also to leave their encampments, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle, some of their regiments taking position as tirailleurs, some others preparing offensive movements in front of the woods of Borny, and in the direction of Grizy and Mercey les Metz. The intention was unmistakable. I was in it—in the very heart of it. I made up my mind to remain; in fact, all retreat was for me impossible, and it leaves to me the advantage to give you my ocular impressions; but I am so fatigued you must excuse my style of writing. The French troops, under the command of Marshal Bazaine, were composed of 3d and 4th Corps and la Garde Imperiale. They were fronting Borny, Grizy, and Mercey les Metz, the Imperial Guard forming the reserve near the Fort de Quentin. At 4½ the attack commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction, the soldiers of the Prussian Landwehr heading the Prussian corps d'armee. The mitrailleuses began their deadly work on each side. For me, confusion all around—men falling in every direction, columns whirling around us, bullets whistling their deadly work through the ranks. It is awful to be cool in the middle of such a bloody holocaust; the cries of the wounded, the imprecations of the failing soldiers, the rage of their friends—all seem frantic and demoniacal: but no, it is not the nightmare, a friend of my infancy is close by me at the head of his battalions, the well-known Baron de Vatry, commander of the Voltigeurs de la Garde; he reminds me of the danger I am incurring without reason; but his words sound like a murmur of the wind; he himself disappears in the smoke, and I continued to look and be nearly certain that I should not come back to tell you my tale. A battery of artillery with a mitrailleuse was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed, the precision so great, that each fire was positively mowing the Prussian army, who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other, and destroying French battalions right and left. At 7 o'clock P. M. the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. A mitrailleuse had been twice taken from the French, and although it is only one of the hundreds of incidents of the battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French has had for object to dislodge the Prussians from the woods of Borny, their troops being protected by that natural rampart. The brave Colonel of the 44th Infantry, 2d Division, in retaking the mitrailleuse, was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods, and precipitating themselves as an infuriated torrent on the French divisions; it was only a pretext, for it was expected that the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach and Freschwiller, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems to be in favor of their opponent, to change defeat into victory by that powerful movement of immense bodies of troops plunging suddenly on the enemy; but this time Marshal Bazaine had prepared a match for them. The Imperial Guard, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve; their artillery, from a strong position, began the defensive, the grenadiers advanced, and from that moment till a quarter to 9 you might have thought you were in the middle of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Fort de Quentin sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of the advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging on the wings, at a quarter to 9 precisely the Prussians were retreating, leaving from 23,000 to 24,000 men *hors de combat*. The French have lost close on to 4,000 men killed or wounded.

One hundred and forty thousand Prussians took part in the fight against 70,000 Frenchmen (positively). Owing to the Fort Quentin slaughtering the enemy, the guard, except its artillery and a brigade of grenadiers, did not fight. They were kept in reserve to the last. During the combat the rest of the French army was retiring on the route to Verdun, and at 9 o'clock I followed the Imperial Guard, retreating in the same direction, the day's work over.

A French Account of the same Engagement—Napoleon's Narrow Escape from Capture.

The correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* gives the following description of the battle of Sunday, August 14:—

On taking command Marshal Bazaine, seeing the country invaded on three sides by the armies of Price Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick William, and Marshal Steinmetz, contemplated uniting the scattered French troops at Metz in order to be able to confront the enemy. One point in this movement was at Borny, a small village at the junction of the Boulay, St. Avold, and Forbach roads. There the enemy advanced, confident of triumph after his easy victory at Styring. While, therefore, on Sunday, Aug 14, the enemy had decided to cross the Moselle and leave Metz behind him, a great movement was taking place in the French camp. General Ladmirault was preparing to turn Metz on the north, and thus separate himself from General De Caen, who would enter the city, when the enemy, who was well posted at Noisseville, Montoy, and Colney, had the boldness to open fire on us. The troops halted. The soldiers of Ladmirault, who had already left by the ravine of Valliere, returned and advanced towards the Prussians. In an instant the fire thus opened to Grigy by way of Borny, being a length of nearly six miles. The Prussians never resist such an attack. The cannonade continued from 4 to 5 o'clock. It ceased then for an hour to allow the infantry and mitrailleuses to do their work, and recommenced at 6½, ceasing only when the enemy had abandoned their positions. It was one of the most glorious feats of the war. The enemy left 8000 dead on the field, while our loss was scarcely 1000. General Picard, commander of one of the divisions of the Imperial Guard, told me next day that he had never seen anything so terrible as the battle-field of Borny. Rows of men were lying in the order they stood; and the wounded were in some cases under the dead. This was the work of the French mitrailleuses. It must be said, however, that the Prussian steel cannon did us considerable damage. It was the battle of Borny that the Emperor spoke of in his despatch dated Longueville, the evening of the 14th. This battle corresponded with our passage of the Moselle, which it enabled us to do, since it prevented three Prussian corps advancing together, but it occurred twelve miles from where the despatch would make it be supposed it took place.

The Emperor left Metz at 3·30 on the same Sunday as the battle, and repaired to Longueville, a small village on the road towards Verdun and Nancy, and stopped there with Colonel Henocque. His staff encamped in the neighboring fields. Being, as usual, well informed on his movements, the Prussians designed to capture the Emperor. During the night they were hid in the small cluster of trees around the Frescaty chatean, and on the Orly and Maison Rouge farms before Longueville. On the 15th the Prussians sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad bridge, while they directed the fire of their guns on the village of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, and also on the road on the right, in order to cut of relief. But our engineers blew up the bridge, under fire, and the Uhlans, finding their line of retreat cut off, surrendered without striking a blow. During this movement Fort St. Quentin, which commands that side, sent some balls to the Prussian batteries which suppressed their fire. It was the first act of the Garde Mobile, and it was an auspicious one.

King William's Account of the First Engagement Before Metz.

The following is a full translation of King William's despatch to the Queen of Prussia concerning the first engagement before Metz. It was dated Heerny, Monday, Aug. 15, 7·30 P. M.:

"I returned from the field of battle at Metz at 3 o'clock to-day.

"The advanced guard of the 7th Army Corps attacked the retreating enemy at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The latter made a stand, and was reinforced gradually by troops from the fortresses. The 13th Division and a part of the 14th supported the advanced guard, as also part of the 1st Army Corps. A very bloody fight ensued along the whole line, and the enemy was thrown back at all points. The pursuit was continued up to the glacis of the outworks. The nearness of the fortress allowed the enemy in many instances to secure his wounded. After our wounded had been secured the troops marched to their old bivouacs at dawn. The troops have all fought with incredible and admirable energy, and also with enthusiasm.

"I have seen many, and have thanked them heartily. The rejoicing is really affecting. I have just spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zastrow, and Manteuffel."

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 16.

The French News Account of the Engagement of Tuesday.

METZ, Aug. 17—Evening.—A serious encounter took place near Gravelotte yesterday. We gained a victory, but suffered great loss.

VERDUN, Aug. 17—4·50 P.M.—A telegram received from Briey reports incessant fighting in the direction of Mars-la-Tour, adding that it appears to be a formidable battle, and that large numbers of wounded French and Prussians are being conveyed to Briey. On the other hand, it is announced that a body of about 1200 men of the Prussian artillery and cavalry is encamped upon the plateau between Briey and St. Jean, and is sending out scouts, who have entered Briey. Travellers whose accounts deserve belief, coming from Mars-la-Tour, state that a serious encounter took place between the French troops and a large number of the corps d'armee, resulting in the repulse of the latter upon the Moselle, under the vigorous attack of the cavalry of the Guards. It is rumored that Generals Bataille and Froissard have been wounded.

The French Official Account.

VERDUN, Aug. 17—3·05 P. M.—The Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, sends the following despatch to the Minister of the Interior:—

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16.—This morning about 9 o'clock the corps d'armee commanded by Prince Frederick Charles directed a vigorous attack on the right of our positions.

The division of cavalry (Forlo's) and the 2d Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, well sustained the attack. The corps echeloned to the right and left of Rezonville came up successively to take part in the action, which lasted until night fell. The enemy deployed considerable forces, and several times returned to the attack, but was vigorously repulsed. We have everywhere retained our position and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Our losses are also serious. General Bataille is wounded. In the hottest of the fight a regiment of Uhlans charged the staff of the Marshal, and twenty men of the escort were placed *hors de combat*. The captain who commanded them was killed. At 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the whole line. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 120,000.

The German Official Account.

The following is the official German report:—

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 17—7·10 P. M.

Yesterday Lieutenant General Alversleben advanced with the 3d Army Corps westward of Metz, on the road to the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Generals De Caen, Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard and the 10th Corps successively, supported by portions of the 8th and 9th Corps, under command of Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy they were driven back to Metz, after a hot fight lasting twelve hours. The loss of infantry, cavalry and artillery on both sides is very considerable; on our side Generals von Doering and Van Wedel have been killed, and Generals von Rauet and Von Greuter wounded.

His Majesty the King greeted the troops to-day on the field of battle, which they had victoriously maintained. VON VERDY.

IMPERILLED PARIS.

Trochu's Reply to the Criticisms on His Proclamation—Why the "Gauche" was Suppressed.

In answer to the criticisms upon the alleged objectionable passages in his proclamation issued on taking command of Paris, General Trochu wrote the following:—

PARIS, Aug. 19.—While appreciating, with a friendliness for which I thank you, the document by which in the night of my return from the army I put myself in communication with the people of Paris, you appear to desire explanations on the subject of the following passage in my proclamation:—

"I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself, as is well known in the army, to no party but that of the country. I appeal to their devotedness to restrain by moral authority those ardent spirits who cannot restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands on those men of the party who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their detestable appetites."

I have all my life been for free discussion, and to the explanations you call for I will add my profession of faith. The error of all the Governments which I have known has been to consider force as the *ultima ratio* of power. All, without exception, have more or less relegated to the back ground that true force, the only force which is efficacious, at all times the only decisive force when the difficult problems which agitate civilization are to be resolved—moral force. All these Governments have been more or less personal, not perceiving that impersonal power which considers itself but as the delegation of the nation—which thinks and acts but in the interest of the nation, and never for its own interest—which submits cheerfully to all the control which it may please the nation to require—which is loyal, sincere, ardent for the public good, and ever guided by principles of public honesty—is alone in possession of that moral force the power of which I have defined. It is in this spirit that I addressed the population of Paris; it is in this spirit that I have lived, and that in the measure of my ability and my position I have struggled against those errors which have brought the country to the state of mourning in which she is. I have asked for the assistance of men of all parties, offering mine gratuitously, without reserve, and as I have said, and I could not say more, with all my heart, and this is what I understand by the purely moral assistance which I ask for. The idea of maintaining order in Paris, now a prey to most legitimate anguish and consequent agitation, fills me with horror and disgust. The idea of maintaining order by the ascendancy of patriotism freely expressing itself, and by the feeling of honor amidst the manifest perils of the nation, inspires me with hope and serenity. But the problem is an arduous one. I cannot solve it alone. I can only solve it by the help of all those who have the same faith and belief that I have. This is what I mean by moral force. But a moment may come when Paris, menaced throughout the whole extent of her perimeter, and suffering from the trials of a siege, will be to a certain extent given over to that special class of scoundrels (*gredins*) who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their detestable appetites. These are the men who go about the alarmed city crying "we are betrayed!" break into houses, and pillage them. It is such men only that I recommend all honest people to seize by the collar in the absence of the public force which will be on the ramparts. I meant nothing more. I beg you, Mr. Editor, to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration. GENERAL TROCHU.

A Curious French View of a French Victory.

The following is an extract from the article signed Pierre Baragnon, in the *Centre Gauche*, which led to the suppression of that journal a few hours before General Trochu came into power:—

"How absurd are the organs which boast of 'victory.' Is it victory because the Emperor just escaped being made prisoner? Is it victory because our army was not cut in two on the Moselle? Is it victory because, after four days' fighting, we at length shook off an enemy which all that time harassed our retreat? If it is victory, where are the prisoners, the guns, and the flags to show for it? If the Prussians should take the Emperor prisoner let them keep him. Not a particle of our national genius or honor will go with him. Let his wife and son share with him the carefully-prepared luxuries of an opulent exile. At all events, may the hand which traced the proclamation abandoning Metz to its fate draw up no more bulletins of the Grand Armee on the banks of the Meuse. May such sad comedies be spared us in the future. He is already called by his former flatterers in the Corps Legislatif his Majesty Invasion III, and it is notorious that only to avoid difficulty while the enemy is at our gates his deposition is postponed for a short time by a tacit compromise."

M. Thiers on the Defense of the Capital.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on August 17, M. Gambetta having proposed that the Chamber should meet from day to day, M. Thiers said:—

"The proposition that has been made for our future meeting is so simple and so sincere in intention that it cannot create division among us. Permanence does not mean sitting for four, five, or six hours consecutively; that would neither be useful nor advisable; but that we should be present and should hold daily a patriotic meeting for the interchange of ideas, and to receive communications from the Government. All of us are continually receiving from all parts of France instructive letters and propositions, some of which are very useful, as that which has been made for the provisioning of Paris. It is of great importance, and I have already called the attention of the Government to it. After visiting the great works around Paris, I am convinced that Paris can offer an unconquerable resistance to the enemy. I am convinced that before those lofty walls the now powerful and novel fortune will be arrested. When they were constructed it was not anticipated that France would be outraged, and it is not an outrage to France to say that if fortune should again betray us there will be at one point an invincible obstacle which will arrest the enemy. I am persuaded that it will be so, if we will; and that we all in our hearts rise to the level of the great events amidst which we live. With respect to the proposition which has been made it is deserving of adoption. It is important to make a desert around the enemy if he should advance, and to provide abundance for ourselves. At the first danger which threatened the capital entire France would rush forth to defend it. But we must insure that all those who have a heart and a gun shall be certain to find means of subsistence in Paris. The means of doing so are simple. In 1814 and 1815 all the inhabitants of the country round retired into Paris, bringing with them their provisions and their cattle, of which they thus deprived the enemy. They will again do so now, still more readily if they have the assurance of obtaining remunerative prices, and at the same time they will aid in the defense. I therefore beg the Ministers not to consider this proposition as one which may give rise to dissension. I beg them to accept it; for there can be no more useful or proper precaution adopted. And if extensive merchants should offer their services as intermediaries, I beg they may be accepted, for there can be no more useful or prudent precaution." The Minister of Commerce replied:—"One word with respect to the question of provisioning Paris, which M. Thiers has so properly raised. The subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government. I should say that on my accession to office I found that preparation had already been begun by my predecessor. I will limit myself to two declarations. We are in a position to insure the provisioning of Paris; and among the means of obtaining that object, we shall certainly make use of that which M. Thiers has referred to."

Count de Palikao on Trochu's Appointment to the Governorship of Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 19th of August, Count de Palikao, Minister of War, spoke as follows:—

"The nomination of General Trochu to the chief command in Paris excited some surprise, but nothing is more simple. In the prevision of eventualities which might occur, but which we have no reason whatever at this moment to fear, it was necessary to concentrate in an energetic hand the forces destined for the defense of the capital. This idea was one of the first that presented itself to us since our short tenure of power. I therefore recalled General Trochu from the command of a corps d'armee, and directed him to undertake the organization of the defense of the capital. Such is the reason of the choice, and no other. (Applause.) Now, on the subject of our military operations, I have to say that the corps of General Steinmetz, which occupies the centre of the Prussian army, sustained such heavy losses that he was obliged to ask for an armistice to bury his dead, as that was to merely gain time. (Movement of adhesion.) The Prussian division, which had advanced as far as St. Mihiel, could not continue its march. I can announce to you as certain that the entire corps of lancers of Count Bismarck has been annihilated. That is the word—for not a man remains. (Sensation.) The best proof of the ill success of the Prussian army is a telegram given in the Brussels journals announcing a combat, but does not say a word of victory. (Applause.) If there had been the slightest success, the despatch would not have failed to signalize a victory. A troop of Prussian dragoons had advanced into a village in the neighborhood of Schlestadt. The peasants armed themselves and killed ten and took some others prisoners. (Loud applause.)

The honorable Minister left the tribune and the Chamber amid general marks of approbation.

THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT.

The Great Conflict of Monday and Tuesday, and Where it was Fought.

The grand crash of arms on the Meuse has come at last, and we can gather from the reports thus far received the fact that MacMahon's prime object of effecting a junction with Bazaine has been effectually defeated. Until fuller details of the battle than are furnished by last night's despatches are received, we can only designate the locality in which it was fought.

It would seem that on Monday MacMahon made a move from the neighborhood of Rethel, midway between Rheims and Mezieres, toward Montmedy, directly east. Near Beaumont he encountered the Prussian forces, and after a two days' conflict was driven back across the Meuse in the neighborhood of Mouzon, and finally retreated to Sedan. Below we give an outline of the battle-field and its surroundings.

The Meuse flows in a northwest direction past Sivry, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, and Sedan, and then passes between Mezieres and Charleville, whence it tends to the north and disappears in neutral territory. The Belgian frontier runs parallel with a line drawn from Montmedy through Carignan to Sedan, just beyond which it takes a turn to the north, forming the eastern boundary of a projecting tongue of French soil.

From Montmedy to Sedan the boundary line is distant only about five miles from the line drawn between these two points. The Aisne, in its upward course, flows past Rethel to the east for about ten miles, where it turns to the south, passing Vouzieres, beyond which its general course is southeast.

Mouzon is on the right or east bank of the Meuse, 9 miles southeast of Sedan and 8 miles northwest of Montmedy, which last-named place, it will be remembered, is 25 miles due north of Verdun. Mouzon is about 30 miles west northwest of Verdun, and is within 10 miles of the Belgian frontier, and about 4 miles from the railroad running in a southeast direction from Mezieres to Montmedy and Thionville.

Beaumont, where the battle is said to have commenced, is about 14 miles west of Montmedy, to the west of the Meuse, and in a line with Mouzon and Bouzanzy.

Mezieres is 47 miles northeast of Rheims and 50 miles northwest of Montmedy. Sedan is 11 miles E. S. E. of Mezieres. Rethel is 23 miles southwest of Mezieres and 34 miles northwest of Rheims, being situated directly on a line between these two cities, which are connected by railroad. From Rethel to Verdun the distance is about 50 miles, Vouzieres being directly on the line between the two places at a distance of 15 miles from the first named, 25 miles southwest of Ste. Menehould, and 40 miles directly south of Rethel is Chalons.

The other towns named in the above outline, which are accurately located, will probably figure in the reports of the great battle which are yet to come.

SAARBRUCK.

The Heroic Daring of the Women—What General von Goeben Thought of Them.

A war correspondent of an English journal gives some remarks of General von Goeben on incidents in the fight at Saarbruck.—

"The thing which struck me the most in the whole of the fight," said the General, "was the deliberate heroism displayed by the Saarbruck women. They entered the lines, bullets and grape-shot flying fast and thick, in a cart, dismounted, and carried the baskets and bottles, with which they intended to refresh the weary troops, right forward where they thought they might be wanted. If a ball or bullet struck the ground or an object close to them, they started, but immediately after walked on as if nothing had happened." So much to the eternal credit of these women. On one of the superior officers asking the General what effect the French artillery—not the mitrailleuses—had had on the German troops, the reply was not quite intelligible in its first half, but the following statement is as authentic as the description given above:—"During the last half hour or so, the French, probably imagining that a certain part of the ground was occupied by our reserves, kept up a furious grape fire upon it, the shot constantly whistling in the air, and of course hitting no one." A third observation is as follows:—"The noise, gentlemen, which the present rapid way of firing, together with the mitrailleuses, creates is something deafening, and I certainly never in 1866 heard anything like it."

President Grant.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—President Grant and family and Secretary Fish left West Point this morning in the steamer Mary Powell for New York.

Obituary.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—A. H. Galloway (colored), State Senator and Republican politician, died this morning.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—There is a good demand for Timothy, and it sells freely at $5·75@5.87½ ₱ bushel. Prices of Cloverseed are entirely nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $2·25.

The Flour market continues very dull, and the inquiry both for shipment and home use is extremely limited. Prices, however, have undergone no change, but the tendency is in favor of buyers. About 700 barrels changed hands, mostly extra family at $5·25@5·50; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; $7@7·50 for Pennsylvania, and $7@7·25 for Indiana and Ohio, including some fancy at $7·50@8·50, and extras at $5·87½@6. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We quote the former at $6, and the latter at $5·25 ₱ bbl.

Wheat is coming in freely, and meets an extremely limited inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new Indiana red at $1·40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·42; and 1800 bushels Indiana white at $1·45. Rye is dull; sales of 1400 bushels Western at 88@90c. Corn is small demand, and meets a limited inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 97c.; Western do. at 95c.; and 1200 bushels mixed at 86@87c. Oats are in better request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 50@52c.; Western at 44@47c. for black, and 50@52c. for white.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of 50 barrels Western rop-bound at 93c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

First Reports Confirmed

A Complete Prussian Victory.

Paris Has not Heard of It

How France Lost Austria

"Go! We Fight Without You!"

Bavarian Troops Disbanding.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Victory at Beaumont Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Independance Belge*, of Brussels, of yesterday says MacMahon, while on the heights of Vaux on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated.

This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont reported late last evening.

France and Austria.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*La Liberte* says:—"Austria pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously if subsidized. Ollivier, being then Prime Minister, agreed. The money promised was not paid. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied, 'Go; we fight without you.'"

The Bavarians Return Home.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian Landwehr.

Arming the Paris Home Guard.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers, have been seized and distributed to the force now collected here for the defense of this city.

Vienna Not on Time.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Vienna telegram denies that Bazaine was ever caged at Metz.

Another Battle is Reported

at Armigny on August 30. No particulars or report of the result have been received.

Paris Has Not Heard of Beaumont.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The *Public* says there has been no fighting. The Government, however, has good news. MacMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Count of Palikao warns newspapers against publishing pending important movements of the army.

Reported Successes of Bazaine.

Bazaine has won several small engagements. He forbids correspondents to affix the name of the place whence they write.

Ollivier—The Removal of the Ministry.

Ollivier is now in Paris.

Though the panic here is over the Ministers go to Tours immediately.

French Accounts of the Battle of Beaumont.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. MacMahon simply telegraphs that he has crossed the Meuse without being harassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was fighting by detached portions of MacMahon's and Prince Charles' armies, with alternate advantages to both sides and severe losses accompanying.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The officers of the Bank of England announce a further reduction in the minimum of discount of one-half per cent. The rate is now 3½.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money and account. American securities steady. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88¼; and of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 83. Railways steady. Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; uplands, 8⅞d.; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88. Railways easier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firm. Sales now estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Paymaster A. W. Russell, United States Navy, of Washington, is ordered to relieve Paymaster Robert Pettit, at Philadelphia, on the 1st of October.

Midshipmen Martial C. Dimock, John B. Milton, John B. Collins, Ferdinand H. Gentoch, Charles H. Lyman, and Henry R. Pennington have been ordered to duty without delay on board the Severn, now at Norfolk.

Failed to Pass.

Second Assistant Engineer Hugh L. Cline, of the Severn, has failed to pass examination for promotion.

The Tallapoosa

on her way North will sail so as to reach Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th of September.

The Kansas.

The fourth-rate steamer Kansas has been reported ready for service at this yard. She will not proceed to sea under two months, when she is to go on some special expedition.

The President

is expected here on the 6th.

Purchase of Fuel for the Navy.

In pursuance of an act of Congress regulating the purchase of fuel for the Executive Departments, Secretary Robeson has appointed R. W. Abert inspector, weigher, and measurer of fuel for the Navy Department and naval establishments of the United States.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Relief of French Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The French Sanitary Committee to-day remitted $10,000 to Paris. The total collections reach fully $40,000. The monthly subscriptions about to about $6000.

U. S. S. Jamestown.

The United States ship Jamestown was spoken on August 5, all well.

A mail-bag has been received from the Jamestown.

Earthquakes.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Shasta county, Cal., yesterday.

Another Vega Expedition.

Late advices from Northwestern Mexico state that Placedo Vega has organized another expedition. He demands $100,000 and complete immunity for the arrest of young Mejia, on which conditions he promises to release him. Otherwise he threatens to kill him.

European War News in Mexico.

The European war creates intense excitement amongst the Germans in Mexico. The German sympathizers contribute liberally to the sanitary fund.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Republican State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Jefferson City to-day. About eight hundred delegates were present, of whom one hundred were colored. Much excitement and confusion prevailed. J. F. Benjamin was finally made temporary Chairman, and the convention adjourned until next Thursday.

FROM THE STATE.

Return of Bishop Shanahan from Rome.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—Bishop Shanahan arrived last night from the Œcumenical Council. He was met at the depot by several hundred people and escorted to the parsonage. Mass was celebrated to-day in honor of his arrival.

Fire at Beverly, N. J.

BEVERLY, N. J., Sept. 1.—A small building used for making shoemakers' wax was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

GREAT SAFE ROBBERY.

The Methodist Book Concern in Fresh Trouble—It is Robbed of Over $100,000.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning has the following:—

A great deal of commotion was observable yesterday morning among the black-coated gentlemen who occupy offices on the upper floors of No. 805 Broadway. At an early hour there was hurrying to and fro along the galleries, whispering in the rear offices and in the front ones, especially in the rooms of the Board of Missions, where varying expressions of excitement and consternation chased each other over faces usually bland and complacent. It was discovered

THE GREAT SAFES

had been robbed, and property variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000 carried away. On entering the room at that time a scene of great confusion presented itself. The floor was thickly strewn with papers, large leather wallets and bill books were scattered about, and here and there a tin box, forced open and emptied of its contents, lay in the position in which it had been carelessly thrown. Among the many papers thrown about the room were found to be a large number of

REGISTERED UNITED STATES BONDS.

No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the robbery seemed to present itself to any of the reverend secretaries, who, after a series of consultations, finally sent to police headquarters for detectives. On examination the safes were found to be emptied of everything of negotiable value, including a service of silver plate belonging to the Rev. Mr. Depew, and other articles of silverware, the property of clergymen who had used the facilities offered by the two large safes as a sort of

SAFE DEPOSIT.

Not only silverware was left in this place of supposed security, but money and bonds in large amounts. Some small wallets containing the savings of a lifetime of frugality and economy by humble parish preachers and others, and larger ones, were well filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable prefaces. Such of the bonds as were registered were quietly thrown on the floor, and those which were payable to bearer were invariably removed. The largest single loser is one of the secretaries of the Missionary Board, who was

ROBBED OF $15,000.

Hopes were entertained that at least one of the safes had resisted the efforts of the burglars to open it, as it was closed and could not be opened by aid of the key; but it was subsequently found that the thieves had opened it and closed it afterwards. Workmen were summoned from Marvin's safe factory, and after considerable delay they gained access to the interior only to find that every article of value had been removed. It seemed very strange to a casual observer that the robbery should have been successfully performed by any one not well acquainted with the arrangements and familiar with the place. There are

TWO NIGHT WATCHMEN

on the outside of the building and one on the inside, and the only persons having rooms on the floor, with the exception of an artist and perhaps one other person, are churchmen connected with some of the many Methodist concerns.

The money of the society was deposited in a different place, and that of the Book Concern was in a safe in another part of the building. It is therefore only individuals who lose now, though that loss may be almost irreparable to them and sweep away the savings of the best part of their lives.

There is reason to suspect that the robbery was perpetrated by

EXPERT BURGLARS,

as they were shrewd enough not to appropriate any of the registered United States bonds, they being, of course, difficult and dangerous to negotiate. All bonds left by them were thrown with great recklessness about the apartment, together with empty wallets and miscellaneous papers, deeds, mortgages, etc. The rather strange circumstance of the depredation, however, is that the safes were in nowise injured but were opened by keys, and, as they were fitted with combination locks, to open them the thieves must have obtained the combination numbers or characters. The safes were of Marvin's make and were considered first-class of their kind. It will be undoubtedly a considerable time before any exact estimate of the loss can be made out, as some of the valuables placed on deposit were so deposited in boxes and other receptacles by clergymen and persons who are absent as missionaries, colporteurs, special agents, and on their midsummer vacations. Many of these gentlemen are now in Europe or distant States, and it is understood that as a general rule no record was left by them with the Concern as to the value of the deposits severally made by them.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Mother Burned Alive While Trying to Rescue Her Children from the Flames.

A most heartrending catastrophe occurred in Daviess county, near Owensboro, Mo., on Saturday last, by which a most estimable lady met with a horrible death.

The residence of Mr. Benjamin Cox, a farmer living near that city, by some means accidentally took fire and in a few moments was wrapped in flames. Mr. Cox was absent from home at the time and Mrs. Cox who was engaged in her domestic duties, was startled by the smell of fire, rushed out of the house, and found it nearly enveloped in flames. Her children, all of them small, were in another portion of the house, and she called to them to come out. They did not appear at the moment, and, frantic with grief and with such a devotion as only a mother can have, she rushed into the burning building to rescue them from the flames. She wildly sought for her darlings, calling each by name, until, blinded and suffocated by the smoke and heat, she fell to the floor, and before assistance could reach her she fell a prey to the devouring flames. Her body was shockingly burned and mutilated. Her little children, for whose safety she sacrificed herself, managed to escape from the rear of the burning building unhurt. The building and contents were totally destroyed.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DIFFERENCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The declining fortunes of France offer a fresh illustration of the ever-shifting fate of nations. France, like England, has been for many centuries at the head of civilization, and, like Greece and Rome of old, they seemed to be destined to rule the universe for all time to come. But, again like the great empires of antiquity, both France and England seem to have run their race, and to have taken a secondary place among the nations of the earth.

America, Russia, and Germany are the new great powers which begin to overshadow the fame and the prestige of France and Great Britain. Italy, too, with her capital transferred to Rome, will make good her claim to a prominent place in the new galaxy of ruling nations. No doubt Eastern Europe must be profoundly affected, if not convulsed, by these momentous changes. Like Greece and Rome, France will forever live in the memory of the world for her renown in letters, art, science, and political and military history; but henceforth she will find it hard to compete with the preponderance of Germany and the United States. While the masses of Germany have been filled with education and culture, those of France have been left to vegetate in ignorance and superstition; and nations are destined to rise or to fall, not according to their nominal political institutions, but in harmony with the degree of moral and mental culture among the masses of the people.

Both in France and in England the masses are in almost as miserable and benighted a condition as they were in the days of the Stuarts and the Capets. Indeed, whatever may have been the degree of factitious splendor which has hovered round the military imperialism of Bonapartized France, or whatever may be the seeming power of the ruling landed and monetary oligarchy of England, both these nations are decidedly inferior to Germany, for the reason that the people of the latter country are in a much higher degree civilized, and to that extent more capable of self-government.

To us the lesson comes home in this, that all the pretensions of our sporting, fashionable, sheddy, corrupt, and criminal classes are symptoms of national decadence; and that our only claim to a high place among civilized nations rests upon the enlightenment of the masses of the American people, upon the independence and moral principle of our working classes, and upon the steady progress of education and moral and intellectual culture. All else here, as in France, is a snare—a delusion—fitting the people to become slaves and tools of such scoundrels as Louis Napoleon, and unfitting them both for self-government and for the protection of their country in the hour of danger. Superficial observers may ascribe the achievements of Germany to the superior craft of Bismarck over that of Napoleon; but the Prussian's craft rests upon the solid structure of a highly civilized and truly religious nation, while that of Napoleon, depending only upon a benighted peasantry, demoralized middle classes, and rotten aristocracy of money and fashion, rested upon sand, and is swept away at the first mutterings of the storm.

GERMAN UNITY AND AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a little difficult to see precisely on what grounds Americans are invited to bestow their "sympathies" specially on the Germans in the present European war. The German race has so many and such solid claims on the respect and even on the affection of mankind, it has done so much to enlighten, to adorn, and to smooth human life, that he could hardly be a friend of his kind or an intelligent believer in the principles of civilization who should wish harm to come to Germany, and desire to see either her territories parcelled out among strangers or her arms trailed in the dust. But between cordial hopes for the preservation of the national life of Germany and ardent longings for the triumph of the German standards over France there is a weighty difference.

That the common people of Germany should believe a German victory over France to be essential to the maintenance of German independence is natural enough. France under Louis XIV and France under Napoleon I impressed this belief in blood and fire upon the German popular heart. The sins of the fathers here also are visited upon the children. The ravages of Louvois, and what proud Queen Bess would have called the "foul scorn" ungenerously lavished by the victor of Jena upon the lovely Louisa of Prussia, have left their traces deep on the hearts of the German people. But the more enlightened classes of Germany know, what is perfectly evident to the enlightened classes of all other countries, that there has never been the slightest real danger of any attempt at repeating these exploits on the part of the actual Government of France. The loudest organs of Count Bismarck in the present war do not pretend that Germany went to war to prevent Napoleon III from annexing Baden or the Palatinate by force to France. They profess that the wrong suffered by Germany from France was an insult offered by a French Ambassador to the Prussian King. A well-considered correspondence from Berlin, just published in a leading radical journal of Massachusetts, formally denies that any such insult was ever offered by Count Benedetti to King William, and charges the whole story as a malignant and deliberate fabrication to the Prussian Premier. But if it were true, how contemptible a pretext would such a matter offer in the middle of the nineteenth century for so awful an unsealing of the vials of wrath as now makes desolate the fair plains of Lorraine and the hilly woodlands of Champagne! It is certainly asking too much of Americans to request that they shall interest themselves deeply in behalf of a people which is ready to sacrifice itself, its neighbors, and the interests of humanity on such an issue. If ever there was a case for settlement by arbitration, this case thus stated would be one. That the average radical politician, as ready to flatter the Teuton as the negro, and the coolie as either, where any hope of votes exists, should be ready to toss up his hat over the glorious slaughter of thousands of his fellow-creatures in such a struggle, might be expected. Not so the statesman, the patriot, the philanthropist, or the Christian.

Nor is it much more satisfactory to be told that we must go with Germany in all her hot emotions in this crisis of her fate because her unity is at stake, and her unity is the hope of Continental progress. It is simply not true that German unity could not have been established without such a war as this, nor is it yet demonstrated by any means that this war will finally accomplish German unity. German unity, so far as it has become even approximatively a fact in our times, has been fostered and developed, not by war, but by peace—not by noisy alliances for battle, but by the unobserved influences of the Zollverein. The "force of events" and the progress of liberal ideas in Germany during the past ten years were working steadily and rapidly enough towards the ideal unity of Germany, when this great storm was conjured up over the land by the astute and unscrupulous master of the destinies of Prussia. Unity thus reached, of course, would have meant liberty. But if this fact may have excused Count Bismarck, who hates liberty, for suddenly arresting the peaceful to substitute for it the warlike process of unification, that is no reason, surely, why Americans should applaud Count Bismarck's policy. As to its ultimate success, it is surely rather premature to make that a cause for the casting up of caps and the crying aloud of hosannas. For without dwelling on the chances of war, which are always disconcerting the ablest combinations, there are many other things which may seriously affect this result. Now that the South German States have proved loyal to their engagements with Prussia and the North, they may easily make that very loyalty an argument against the necessity of any new engagements to bind them more closely with their allies. As the existing treaties have enabled Germany to act in the field as one empire, why should new treaties be required? Such considerations as these, making it by no means plain that the present war is sure to bring about the best form of German unity in the best way, may well cause reflecting foreigners to hesitate at enlisting their feelings very warmly in its support. But, setting these considerations apart, how can Americans be expected to sympathize with that ideal of German unity which is of all its ideals the most loudly hailed just now, and which consists in the gathering together about one throne of all who speak the German tongue? Nothing can be more absurd, as Dr. Arnold has so admirably shown, than the notion that language alone is a sufficient bond of nationality. Language, taken in connection with religion, with social institutions, with commercial interests, is indeed an enduring basis of nationality, but without these it is quite as likely to breed a bitter hostility as a kindlier sympathy between different communities of men. If all who speak German are to be compelled into political union with Germany, Switzerland and Austria, Esthonia, Courland, and Livonia, must be dealt with as Alsace is now threatened to be dealt with. To announce such a principle of national policy and such a national hope is to proclaim a new century of European wars.

THE FAILURE OF DESPOTISM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There has been the greatest possible activity in raising troops throughout the different Departments of France during the last few weeks. The orders issued by the Military Directory at Paris require the local authorities to forward all arms-bearing men to the capital with the utmost celerity. We have had accounts of bodies of these hastily-raised levies moving from the southern and central parts of France to enter the ranks of the active army; and large numbers of them were sent from Paris to MacMahon at Chalons, before the evacuation of that place. But, after all, it is remarkable how slowly and unwillingly the people of France respond to the urgent calls of the Government to come forward in defense of the country against the invading German armies. The population of France is forty millions, and the French have always been accounted the most martial people in Europe. So far as we can judge, there have not been more than 350,000 troops engaged in the active operations under Bazaine and MacMahon, and the forces defending Paris, with the troops stationed at other points, are estimated as numbering less than 200,000 men. This is certainly a poor display for a military country like France. Why has there not within the last thirty days been a great patriotic enlistment of at least a million Frenchmen for the defense of their imperilled country? Why are not such scenes witnessed in France as we became familiar with in this country during our own great war a few years ago? We had no reputation as a military people. We had the most clumsy and inefficient machinery for raising troops. We had a large party in the North which sympathized with the Rebellion. Yet how rapidly President Lincoln's first requisition for troops was filled up! How quickly, during subsequent periods of the war, when our military system was better organized, we raised hundreds of thousands of men in the Eastern and Western States, and forwarded them to the points of danger, where they were at once incorporated with the armies already in the field! The crisis in this country was scarcely less terrible than the present crisis in France; and yet how different the spectacle presented in one country from that which was displayed in the other!

The Government of France, as it has existed for nearly twenty years under the despotism of Louis Napoleon, has been wholly dependent upon the military power for its existence. But it was a great army, and not a martial people, that the Emperor required or desired. He has done all in his power to repress the ideas and practices which at this time would have given France a dozen patriotic armies for its defense. Under the Empire the growth of an intelligent patriotism has been impossible, and the general use or possession of firearms has been forbidden. The Emperor of France has been at war with the intelligence and the conscience of France ever since he mounted the throne. He has not only destroyed the liberties of the country, but has debauched its politics and crushed its public spirit. It was not patriotism, but a slavish homage to his person and dynasty, that he demanded. Instead of giving the people those governmental institutions which would have secured their devotion, he has given them a debased Cæsarism which was detested by all liberal-minded Frenchmen. We now see the results of his system in the lowest condition of public spirit that ever was shown by a great nation in the supreme moment of its existence.

The results of his prohibition of the use of arms are also painfully visible. The levies which have been hastily raised are utterly incapable of handling the guns which have been given to them. It is just as well that they have only old muskets, for they can learn to use these more quickly than the chassepots. But what value are either shot-guns or chassepots in the hands of people who know nothing whatever of them, and who certainly cannot now make them of any avail against the triumphant armies of Germany? During the war of the Rebellion, our American citizens quickly became soldiers because the great mass of them had been accustomed to the use of arms as militia-men or in one way or another. But the throne of the Emperor would have been endangered if the people of France had been allowed to possess or use arms; and now France is paying the penalty of having an Emperor whose strength was dependent on the country's weakness. When public spirit and political vitality are crushed, it is not in a day that they can be revived; nor is it possible for a people unaccustomed to arms to learn their use when an enemy is at their throat. The despotism of Napoleon the Third has been a failure, because it has ruined France.

VICTORIA AS AN OBSTRUCTIVE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The European war seems likely to prove a severe trial of British court etiquette in regard to public business. According to that etiquette, the sovereign is not only the head of the State politically, but is the centre around which all the machinery of Government revolves. Hence the personal sanction, by signature, of the Queen must be given to all public acts, or they must be ratified by her presence. Does a new Cabinet require to be sworn in, the gentlemen on whom that distinction is to be conferred must proceed to the royal residence for the purpose. Are diplomatic despatches to pass between her Minister of Foreign Affairs and another Government, she must of necessity be personally consulted. In short, the theory of the Constitution being that, wherever the sovereign happens to be, there is the executive centre of the nation, no important State action can have legal force without consultation with her, and her sanction. And yet this process is, after all, in very many cases a mere formality. She signs innumerable documents, the contents of which she does not even care to know. The actions of the Ministry are shaped with reference to public necessity, and their conception of the duty of the hour. They are her "advisers," which means that they inform her of the manner in which they propose to meet particular exigencies. Their responsibility is practically to Parliament—not to the sovereign. But they are the Queen's Ministers, and what they do in regard to national or international affairs is by a kind of legal fiction done by her.

It might be supposed, then, that the court would remain sometimes at London, so as to occasionally facilitate official labors, arduous at the best. The Queen, however, has not resided in London for several years. The Minister who waits upon her on business must go to Windsor—double the distance that Versailles is from Paris—or to Osborne, or the Isle of Wight, or Balmoral, in the wilds of Scotland, and twenty miles from railroad communication. The labor and delay of this going to and fro are of course regarded as a grievance, even at times when no very momentous events are taking place. But now that a tremendous war is raging between two great nations, and the diplomatic relations of Europe are watched with intense anxiety, the Queen has retired to Balmoral with as little hesitation as if she were in a merely private station, or a mere cypher in public affairs. No wonder the British public are asking disagreeable questions, and contrasting the tedious ceremonial to which their servants are subjected with the facilities to which they are entitled and which they are accorded elsewhere.

DECLINE OF POLITICAL LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Missouri (St. Louis) Republican.

In alluding to the many symptoms which indicate a weakening of political life in the United States, we have in view some manifest tendencies which do not allow of any misunderstanding. By centralizing the powers of the various States and of the people themselves into what is usually called a strong government, a large element in political life was lost. Of the two great currents in American politics, one was stopped entirely, and a vast amount of debatable matter was taken out of the domain of public discussion. So long as almost all the power emanated directly from the people, the form in which it was to be moulded was the great topic of public discussion. The larger the portion became which was wrested from the people and treated as an integrant, indisputable attribute of the Federal Government, the more insignificant became the programmes of partisans. Suppose we were to make half a dozen additional amendments to the present Constitution, whereby doubtful or growing questions concerning, for instance, the competency of the Supreme Court, or, in general, the relation of the judiciary to the two other branches of the Government would be permamently settled, the political life of the people would be greatly reduced in quality as well as in quantity of debatable matter. With a complete and an infallible constitution a republic becomes a despotism, just as a monarchy, wherein everything is on principle taken out of the hands of the people and left to the arbitration of a power which cannot err, because there is no tribunal above it.

Every day establishes a new example of the diminishing importance of partisan issues. During the epoch of the great American statesmen, and of a vigorous political life in the country, neither the folly of creating a national temperance party nor that of originating a national labor party was possible. Evidently these have not much vitality now, but even as late as fifteen years ago they would not have dared to show themselves on the public arena. The one being based upon the appreciation of individual desires, virtues or weaknesses, which are entirely outside of the action of the State, would have looked for a solution of the difficulties to the school room, to the propagation of sound moral ideas, and in the establishment of popular amusements of a more elevated character. The others, believing themselves to be the privileged expounders of certain principles of national economy, would have been taught at once by the other classes of the people, that they were also entitled to hold certain theories of their own, and the forum of science would have been the natural tribunal for the decision between the various dogmas. Neither a book like Mr. Kellogg's nor whims like Wendell Phillips', in those times could have been used as the basis for a national party. Only when one of the constituent powers of the Government had usurped every prerogative of the nation in regard to the great currents of public activity, did classes dare to raise their peculiar pretenses to the standard of national questions. Then, too, whims and fanciful theories were launched upon the nation with the hope of making them gain by universal discussion what they never possessed in universal significance.

It is not our purpose for the present to show the weakening of political life even in the professions of faith of the two great parties which have during the last ten years struggled against each other, nor do we intend to discuss the question whether or not it is a symptom of intrinsic and self-conscious life of our political parties, that in the discussion created by the war between France and Germany almost every Democratic paper took sides with France, whilst almost every Radical paper favored the cause of Germany but this we do assert, without fear of contradiction from thoughtful readers, that the negro question consumed more white brains than most of the fanatics on either side had to spare. The amount of statesmanship and political energy which remained after the negro ceased to give trouble to our statesmen, would not be sufficient to give body to any of Henry Clay's or Daniel Webster's speeches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 417 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

NOTICE:—Holders of Certificates of this Company's Loans of 1872, 1882, and Boat and Car Loans of 1863 and 1864, are requested to present them on and after September 1, 1870, at this office, in order to receive in commutation therefor the new Certificates as guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Receipts will be given for old Certificates, and the new ones will be delivered as soon as they can be signed by the officers of the two companies.

F. FRALEY,
8 30 5t President.

NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Holders of Bonds of the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY of the loan of $400,000, due 1883, that coupons falling due on the first day of September, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Company's Office, in CAMDEN, or at Gaw, Bacon & Co., No. 315 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

8 31 3t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1870.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Lehigh Equipment Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th inst., a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st of September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street.

8 303t C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Railroad Car Trust of Philadelphia, held on the 26th instant, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, was declared, payable on and after the 1st September, 1870, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustees, No. 329 and 330 CHESNUT Street. (8 30 3t) C. L. BORIE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all city taxes remaining unpaid after September 1st; Two Per Cent. after October 1st, and Three Per Cent. after December 1st, 1870. RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29th, 1870. 8 29 4t

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. (7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. (7 11 tf

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FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE STORE PROPERTY

No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.

Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS House, between Broad and Twentieth, Pine and Vine streets. Address P. O., Box 1623, Philadelphia. 8 29 3t*

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ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc, etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
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IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.—THE STEAMship ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct on TUESDAY, September 6, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given, in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WM. L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 31 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
9 8 § PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week (at 9 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 S. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A nine from the Young America Cricket Club of Germantown will play a game of base ball with the Stars of this city this afternoon at the Athletic grounds.

—William Coleman, aged 28 years, residing at No. 341 Bainbridge street, was slightly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp last evening.

—The Idaho Tribe of Red Men, No. 73, celebrated their third anniversary last evening by a street parade, accompanied by the Camden Cornet Band, after which they partook of a supper. During the evening speeches were made by P. G. S. William B. Eckert, Morris H. Gorham, Esq., Charles C. Conley, P. G. S. There were 108 members present. The Tribe consists of 266 members.

—An adjourned meeting of persons opposed to capital punishment was held last evening at Harmonial Hall, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. The attendance was rather small.

—The Board of Health yesterday elected Dr. L. K. Baldwin, of the Fifteenth ward, Vaccine Physician of the Fifth district, in place of Dr. William W. Welch, who was elected physician at the Municipal Hospital.

—James G. Smith had a hearing before Recorder Given yesterday on the charge of perjury. Alderman Quirk testified that Smith appeared before him and swore out a warrant charging Franz Riehter and Colonel Frishmuth with being concerned with three others in an assault made on him at a picnic at Smith's Island, on the 18th ult., when an attempt was made to rob him of his wallet. Subsequently, when the hearing took place, he testified that Riehter was thirty-five yards away from him at the time he was knocked down, and that Frishmuth was also about thirty feet from him at that time. Both were discharged from the charge of highway robbery, but Frishmuth was held on the charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been subsequently committed. Other witnesses testified that neither Frishmuth nor Riehter was near Smith, and that he was intoxicated and tried to force his way at the gate without paying, when one of the committee pushed him back. The defendant was held in $1200 to answer the charge of perjury.

—Fanny Quigley appeared before Ald. Kerr yesterday afternoon, and chargedher husband Patrick with harsh and cruel treatment. They live at Thirteenth and Temple streets. She alleged that he beat and kicked her. He denied it; said that he did not, but only threatened to beat her, when she raised an uproar on account of being taken from one room into another because she was drunk. Nevertheless Patrick was held to answer.

—On Tuesday evening Mr. Daniel McIntyre died at his residence in this city in the 56th year of his age. The deceased was probably the most prominent Scotch resident in Philadelphia. He was well known as a vocalist of considerable ability; was president of the Robert Burns Association, a member of the St. Andrew's Society, the Scotch Thistle Society, the Masonic Order and other associations. Mr. McIntyre was engaged in the chemical business, and was part proprietor of the extensive chemical works near Chester. He was born at Stirlingshire, Scotland, and had been in this country twenty years. He belonged to a large number of charitable institutions, and took an active part in relieving the wants of his distressed fellow-creatures. He was much respected, and died greatly regretted.

—William Copeland was held to bail by Alderman Kerr yesterday to keep the peace. He was charged by Mr. Samuel Dunnard with being one of the gang known as the "Morning Star Assembly," who congregate in the neighborhood of Eighteenth and South streets, much to the annoyance of the citizens residing there. The prosecutor complained that the mob with which Copeland associated had insulted his family, and even threatened to tear down his house. They had annoyed him in every possible way, and he was forced to appeal to the law for protection.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 117⅛.

—A Prussian war vessel is at Key West waiting instructions from Washington.

—General Schenck has concluded to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio District.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FRENCH DEFEAT — MACMAHON ATTACKED BY THE COMBINED ARMIES OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCE CHARLES, AND UTTERLY ROUTED—THE END AT HAND.

BOUILLON, Belgium, Aug. 31—7 P. M.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—A fearful battle was fought yesterday and to-day by the Prussian armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, with the forces of Marshal MacMahon. Yesterday morning MacMahon commenced a general movement towards Montmedy.

He was attacked near Beaumont and driven back, after an obstinate resistance, towards the Belgian frontier. The Prussians occupied the line of road and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from position to position until night closed.

Early this morning the battle was renewed and continued all day. During the night a large number of French reinforcements came up, but they failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussians were also reinforced largely and attacked in overwhelming numbers.

MacMahon retreated to Sedan with the remnant of his forces. The slaughter was immense. It is impossible to estimate the loss.

The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium.

The population are flying in great terror.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Tribune's* special from Berlin this evening says the following despatch has just been received from King William to Queen Augusta:—

VARENNES, Aug. 30.—We had yesterday a victorious engagement. MacMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont across the Meuse to Mousson. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much material fell into our hands. I repair to the battle-field to pursue the route of the victory. God help us further.

WILHELM.

BUZANCY, August 30, via London, August 31.—The Prussians attacked McMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French was continued for several miles and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which were taken. The extent of the battle-field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

The Prussians, conceiving that McMahon's aim was to gain the frontier to effect a junction with Bazaine, advanced in three lines. The Crown Prince, south of Nancy, marched by way of Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry. The fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson, moved towards Chalons, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz, reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in hope of meeting McMahon. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium, along the Meuse, to the Aube, and rendered it impossible for McMahon to reach Metz.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasburg are terrible. They are starving, and are compelled to live in their cellars day and night, to avoid the increasing fire of the besiegers. Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday. Prussian sharpshooters are within 500 yards of the glacis. Many houses have been burned, and the arsenal was at one time on fire. The ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

LONDON, August 31,—[Special to New York Tribune.]—An announcement that communication between London and Paris had been stopped is apparently premature. Railway officials say trains will start as usual this evening.

A special writes from Paris, Tuesday evening, saying: At least 30,000 troops left to-day by northern railways. Their destination is unknown. Plenty of troops are left in the towns, and they are still swarming, especially marines and sailors, who apparently are to be trusted with its defence.

Bois de Boulogne has been closed since yesterday evening. Eight hundred wagons, containing household goods, passed yesterday through Auteuil gate alone. The inhabitants of the environs are crowding into Paris and camping in the streets and squares, unable to obtain lodgings without paying in advance. All Parisians are leaving who can. I was offered to-day a senator's house for nothing on the condition of occupying it for two months and hoisting the French flag. The working classes are vainly asking for arms.

Another correspondent writes under the same date: We can no longer depend on the mails. Northern railways are blocked with all sorts of luggage, goods, trucks, grain and provisions from England. They will probably soon be either cut by the Prussians or wholly occupied for the military service. Passenger and freight trains are stopped. The express and mail still go.

The prefect of police has issued a notice that persons wishing to leave Paris require no passport.

LONDON, August 31.—Special telegrams from Berlin this evening say the advance guard of the 12th corps yesterday successfully engaged the French 5th corps at Nouart.

It is reported that the suspension of travel on the lines from Paris to Calais and Paris to Brussels creates the belief that McMahon's army may be eventually transferred by the Northern railway to Paris. The opinion is strengthened by the reported presence of the Prince Imperial.

Special telegrams from Luxemburg this afternoon say that the French people expect a battle near the frontier. Whole villages near the line in France are deserted. The peasantry are flying from all directions into Belgium.

A correspondent writes from Mezieres on the 28th that there were considerable forces at La Chene and Tourteron. The movements of troops are incomprehensible. There is an immense number of stragglers. Officers estimate the losses from this cause since leaving Chalons at more than 25,000. No road is safe.

The same correspondent, on the 29th, says there is great activity in the preparation of the fortifications. Guns are arriving. A large park of artillery is encamped outside the gates.

The Prince Imperial's retinue returned here today from Sedan, where yesterday there was a false alarm of a Prussian approach. The National Guard and the citizens turned out with alacrity.

LONDON, August 31.—[Special to New York Herald.]—An examination of telegrams creates the impression that McMahon may effect the release of Bazaine. The King and Crown Prince's headquarters were at Bar-le-duc and Lignez on the 24th.

The Prussians first heard of the abandonment of Chalons on that day.

McMahon left Chalons on the 21st, and Rheims on the 22d, and reached Sedan on the 24th.

The French troops reported at Rethel yesterday, were reinforcements from Paris. McMahon is massing forces, now about 108,000, in the neighborhood of Montmedy, with the intention of making a desperate attack toward Metz.

Count Bohlen has been installed at Hagenau as the Prussian governor of Alsace. The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely.

French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross in their ambulance service on their ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear the badge on their arms to avert the French fire.

Five million kilogrammes of powder had been distributed to the batteries in the fortifications of Paris.

England is likely to have an "Alabama" issue with Prussia. A note almost equivalent to a protest has been received by Earl Granville. It remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral; declares Prussia will not accept legal quibbles of law officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfil her neutral obligations, or take the consequences. "The question is a diplomatic one," the note adds, "and must be promptly solved as such."

THE MINORITY CONVENTION.

The Resolutions Adopted—Speech of Hon. C. R. Buckalew.

READING, Pa., Aug 31.—At the Minority Convention, held here to-day, the following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, That the practice which has grown up in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of submitting all matters of local legislation to the exclusive control of local Representatives, has practically placed the local, political, and business interests of minority constituencies requiring legislation at the mercy of majority local Representatives, and has afforded such a continued series of wrongs and of petty oppression as loudly calls for reform.

Resolved, That we can conceive of no other remedy for such wrong and oppression except in a system which will secure to each local minority, as near as can be, its proportional share of local representation.

Resolved, That such minority representation will not only remedy the wrongs of which we more especially complain, but will also tend to lessen unjust, illiberal partisanship, and to promote greater purity in legislation.

Resolved, That a fair and proportionate representation of minorities by districts is not only just, but is in accord with the spirit of all our State political systems, which provide for the election of legislators by districts in order to protect the minority at large from the unjust domination of the majority as well as to guard the interests of localities, and which we propose now to supplement by placing the local minority beyond the reach of the unjust domination of the local majority.

Resolved, That in view of the taking of the present census and the approaching Legislative reapportionment of the State, we recommend the passage of acts of Assembly by the next Legislature, embodying the principles of minority representation in reference to the Legislature, boards of county commissioners, directors of the poor, and county auditors, as well as township and other offices.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an act of Assembly providing for a constitutional convention, to be composed of members elected on the minority principle, and to such convention, in making the many constitutional reforms so loudly demanded for years, we respectfully recommend that the principle of minority representation be embodied in the new Constitution of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the people of Illinois for their great and salutary advance in the act of self-government, by adopting the plan of the free vote, for the election of Representatives in their Legislature, and for the choice of directors and managers of all incorporated companies in their State; and that we pledge to them our best efforts to extend this wholesome reform which they have begun, so far as our power and influence may extend, to Federal, State, and municipal elections; confident that thereby we shall promote the best interests of our whole people, joined together in a union of free institutions.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, of every political party, be invited to unite in promoting the important objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention shall appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one persons, to serve during the coming year, whose duty it shall be to use all proper measures to promote the objects and purposes of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed who shall lay the proceedings of this convention before the next Legislature, and who shall be authorized, by means of an address, and by personal intercourse, to enforce upon the members of the two houses the objects contemplated in the resolutions passed by this convention.

These resolutions were unanimously passed without debate.

A REJECTED PROPOSITION.

Mr. Bannan, of Schuylkill, after alluding to the necessity of some action which shall apply immediately, presented a resolution:—That, for immediate relief, we earnestly recommend and demand that on the assembling of the Legislature a committee of five members be appointed from each house by the dominant party, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all political and other questions in the minority counties of the State, and present them to the Legislature as such, after said committees are satisfied from the testimony that they are required in the minority counties.

After a full discussion the resolution was voted down.

ADDRESS BY MR BUCKALEW.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Messrs. McMichael and Buckalew and invite them to address the delegates. On returning the committee reported that Mr. McMichael was too indisposed, and that Mr. Buckalew was present.

The distinguished gentleman was then introduced, and after applause said that he felt a great interest in the great question of reform; that reform which shall give to our political institutions a new lease of power and vigor. Such a reform cannot narrow itself to any party or to any section of our population. It appeals to us as citizens, Americans and men, to improve as far as we can the institutions under which we live, and thus promote the well-being and welfare of our fellow men.

The instrument by which this result is to be accomplished is by the application of a free vote, erroneously called here minority representation. It should be known as proportional representation—that is, that every interest in the political institutions should be in proportion to its numbers. He then reviewed the course pursued in 1869 by the Senate, when such a system was adopted so as to apply to the election of Congressmen and the Electoral College. He then held that, so long as the element of disfranchisement existed in the system of elections disturbances would be constant.

He then detailed the plan as adopted by his town, and said that there was not a man there who would think of asking for its repeal. The cities needed—especially needed—the system. This curb was wanted upon the ward politicians, and upon the political committees who levy contributions. He predicted that if it was applied to the cities they would have to have an arbitrary government, or they will break down utterly into anarchy and unutterable corruption. The echo comes from every city in the land, and tells us that these things are eating into and corroding the political life.

He then enumerated the advantages to be derived from the system of proportional representation, prominent among which was that it would do away with the corruption which now surrounds the ballot-box. It would reduce the amount expended for election purposes by candidates and the State. In 1868 there were $1,500,000 spent by the two parties for Presidential purposes. Corruption existed then, and it would again enter into the next Presidential campaign unless the proposed plan was instituted. The new system would also establish that justice which would give to every interest in the country that share of political power to which it is entitled.

Had this reform existed prior to the rebellion, this country would have been saved half a hundred million of dollars and a half million of precious lives. That could not now be prevented, but we could take securities for the future. Again, this system would tend to reduce the number of candidates for election. The free vote also meant better men in public life. Men were not now chosen because they were the best men for the place, but because they could get the most votes; because they belonged to some church or some nationality; because they had men subject to them; or because they had plenty of money. Under the free vote there was no reason why such men should be nominated.

At the last session of the Legislature several bills granting the free vote had been passed, but he hoped that a general law would be passed before long. Should one trial be had and the people understand that they have an equal voice in the Government, and that their votes cannot be ostracised, they will stand by it. They will not yield it, having asked it sincerely. When they know how good it is they will stand by it, and the man who first proposes to repeal it will be ostracised from public life.

He then concluded by referring to Illinois, where the people had already stormed the citadel of injustice by a majority of over 30,000.

A resolution of thanks was then unanimously passed to the speaker for his satisfactory exposition of free voting.

The President stated that he would hereafter name the Committee of Twenty-one.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St. 3 25

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5 26 | MOON SETS..... 10 24
SUN SETS..... 6 33 | HIGH WATER..... 6 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 6
Leopold I.	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 16
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 17
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug. 23
Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 3
Holland	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 3
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 5
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, Cork, for orders, Warren & Gregg.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Cork, for orders, Workman & Co.
Barkentine White Cloud, Freeman, Cambridgeport, Weld, Rice & Co.
Brig Caprera, Blanchard, Gibraltar, for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Buckminster, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Damon, Johnson, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr M. B. Harris, Crowley, Boston, Weld, Rice & Co.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, do. do.
Schr Challenge, Bickmore, do. do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Sharswood, Apponaug, do.
Schr William Slater, Watts, Boston, do.
Schr Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Salem, do.
Schr William Cargill, Kelly, Saco, do.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Anna M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, do.
Schr E. Matthews, Wright, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr R. Tull, Robbins, Boston, Graefl, Rothermel & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Wareham, do.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Leen, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, Amesbury, do.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Newport, do.
Schr W. B. McShain, Miller, Richmond, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Culler, Boston, do.
Barge S. M. Dougherty, Masse, New York, do.
Barge Samuel Allen, Bradley, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 40, Keen, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 28, Murphy, do. do.
Barge R. B. Lynch, Fegan, do. do.
Barge J. G. Pattensen, Bradley, do. do.
Barge C. & J. B. Shoe, Fasher, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Black Brothers, Perry, 46 days fm Havre, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Carroll, Robinson, from New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 1.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Lydia Ringler, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Middleton and Orlando, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charles Hibbard, with lumber, for Newark.
Edward Lippincott, with lumber, for New York.
William S. Boyd, with lime, for Bohemia.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of August, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	10	..	10	5	..	5
Steamships	1	..	1	1	..	1
Barks	25	2	27	20	..	20
Brigs	30	18	48	24	40	64
Schooners	26	911	937	21	1144	1165
Sloops	..	728	728	..	703	703
Steamers	..	391	391	..	549	549
Barges	..	573	573	..	1266	1266
Boats	..	1188	1188	..	1821	1821
Total	92	3831	3923	71	5523	5594

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 31—A. M.—Went to sea yesterday, brig Fanny.
Passing out this morning, a herm. brig, 5 schrs, and a fore-and-aft steamer.
Wind N. E. Nearly calm. Thermometer, 77.
P. M.—Passed out at 1 P. M., ship Portlaw, in tow, a bark, and 2 brigs; also, several schrs.
Wind S. Hazy. Thermometer, 84.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hudson, Anthony, hence, sailed fm Deal 18th ult. for Bremen.
Ship British Crown, McDonald, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.
Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at St. John, N.B., 28th ult.
Steamer City of Cork, from Liverpool, 11th ult., at New York yesterday.
Steamer St. Laurent, from New York, arrived at Brest yesterday.
Steamer Missouri, Edwards, at Havana 24th ult., from New York.
Steamer San Francisco, Reynolds, from Bermuda 27th, at New York 30th ult.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, at New Orleans 26th ult.
Steamer J. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 26th ult.
Ital. bark Pulcinella, Trafani, hence, at Gibraltar 13th ult.
Br. bark Syrian Star, Corning, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Br. bark George F. Jenkins, Corning, hence, at Antwerp 19th ult.
Bark Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at London 19th ultimo.
Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence, sailed from Deal 18th ult. for Stettin.
Bark Margaret, Bendixon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.
Bark Unjus, Olsen, hence, at Pillau 18th ult.
Br. brig Para, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th ult.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, s'ld from Cardenas 20th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Hermon, Hichborn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 30th ult.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 30th ult.
Brig Lima, Hill, hence, remained at Brunswick, Ga., 26th ult., discharging.
Br. schr Hector, Hackett, hence, at Halifax 28th ultimo.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson; Albert Field, Pettit; and Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 30th ult.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.
Schrs C. F. Young, Richardson, hence for Boston, and Ella Brown, Robinson, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult. The C. F. Y. sailed again.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schos Mary D. Ireland, Ireland; E. Edwards, Somers; and Dauntless, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia; J. Maxfield, May, from Weymouth for do., at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr F. E. Hallock, Hallock, hence, at Providence 29th ult.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, hence, at Newport 29th ultimo.
Schr Lavina Bell, Bayles, hence, at Norwich 27th ultimo.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th ult.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th ult.
Schr Ella Matthews, Cobb, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Jacksonville 26th ult.
Schr James, Bradley, hence, at Norwich 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Aug. 29, 1870.—A first-class red Nun Buoy has been placed to mark Race Rock, Long Island Sound, in same position occupied by a similar buoy recently reported missing.
The Fog Bell on Lightvessel No. 12, at Eel Grass Shoal, Long Island Sound, having become disabled, a fog-horn will be sounded when necessary, until a new bell is furnished.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHAS. S. BOGGS, L. H. Inspector, 3d District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, FIFTH DISTRICT, NORFOLK, Aug. 25, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that the second-class iron Can and Nun Buoys off Cob and Bluff Points, respectively the first and sixth, or last, of the Kettle Bottom Shoal Buoys, and on the ends of the shoals extending from George's Island, Ragged Point, Heron Island, and Lower Cedar Point, on the Potomac river, have been removed and Spar Buoys, suitably painted, substituted in lieu thereof.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
THOS. H. DORNIN, Lighthouse Inspector.

The mast of the schr Angel, which sunk some time ago above Hell Gate, has come up, and is in a dangerous position for vessels passing through Hell Gate. The heel of the mast is up, being fast by the rigging to the vessel below. It lies about one-third out in the channel from the Long Island shore, and a little to the west of the Middle Ground. It is awash at strong flood or ebb tide.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	85,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $744,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,752 26

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, To be given by the MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR, AND HARMONIE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870, AT WISSAHICKON PARK. GRAND CONCERT. FIREWORKS BY PROF. JACKSON. MASQUERADE PROCESSION. Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies. To be had at the following places:—
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Walton, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, 1326 Girard avenue.
Office of the *Demokrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street.
L. Herbert, Fourth and Race streets.
F. Fleischmann, No. 502 Arch street.
John Misch, Wissahickon Park. 8 27 10t§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, The Great Star Troupe of the World. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE. Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock. Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. THURSDAY NIGHT, September 1, Boucicault's Great Racing Drama, THE FLYING SCUD. In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILGE'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas, A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES. FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, August 29. THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. EFERYTHING NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 8 29 6t

ASSEMBLY BUIDINGS.—Grand Exhibition of THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, From Photographic Views taken on the spot. Together with Portraits of all the Prominent GENERALS. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening. Commence at 8 o'clock. 8 29 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. THE WONDERFUL BLONDES In the New Can-Can. IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE. GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY. Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES, SEPT. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1870.—Best Horses in the Country.
First Day—Twenty-two Horses.
Second Day—Fourteen Horses.
Third Day—Thirteen Horses.
Fourth Day—Sixteen Horses. 9 1 21

POINT BREEZE RACES.

N. FINELLI, of No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the Restaurant at the Point Breeze Park during the coming week.
Special Dining-Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen upstairs.
The bar will be supplied with the choicest Champagnes, Wines, Liquors, etc., and the dining-rooms with the delicacies in season. 9 1 4t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR NEWS.

The uncertainties in regard to the late operations of the French and German armies have been nearly cleared up in the usual manner—by a despatch from King William announcing that "our Fritz" has achieved another victory. We do not yet know whether it has been decisive. But it has evidently thwarted MacMahon's attempt to relieve or release Bazaine. It has also destroyed the hope expressed by the Parisian journals that the Prussian armies would be fearfully crippled by grand strategic movements in and near the scene of the late battles, and it has compelled them to fall back upon speculations as to whether their fierce Marshal can run away from the foe he was expected to conquer. The French, although they were so badly beaten that they abandoned their works, may still succeed in getting a large portion of their army back to Paris before the Crown Prince can arrive there, and this is about the best hope left for forces which are manifestly unable to cope with the invaders in the open field.

The growing anxiety displayed in Europe about the terms of peace indicates that the end is drawing nigh. Germany insists that her own authorities shall be permitted to demand what they think requisite as indemnity for the past and security for the future, while foreign powers are itching for a chance to interfere. The French theory that peace can only be made after every German soldier is driven beyond the Rhine must give way to the inexorable logic of events; and Prussia seems to be determined to resist dictation from England, Italy, or Austria.

THE FREE VOTE SYSTEM.

SENATOR BUCKALEW, the champion of the cumulative vote system, is not satisfied with the title which is commonly given to it. He insists that it shall be called the free vote system, and he claims that it will not only secure representation to minorities, but that it will tend to relieve every citizen of the thraldom of cliques, to purify conventions and elections, to obviate the necessity of spending money to buy up "scalawags," and to bring a better class of men into the public service. He alleges that under the present system everything is sacrificed to gain the good-will of weak, wavering, or venal voters, and that "the party which will prostitute itself the most freely will win," whereas under a system that made the rights of the minorities absolutely secure, candidates would be selected on account of their intrinsic merits, and corruption funds would no longer be collected and expended. He contends that in American cities, especially, the proposed reform would prove very useful, and that if something of the kind is not adopted they will become "despotisms and seats of anarchies."

Like other enthusiasts he exaggerates the benefits of his favorite reform, but that it might do some good can scarcely be doubted; and that the times are so much out of joint as to require fundamental changes is clearly demonstrated by the annual recurrence of disgraceful proceedings at Harrisburg, and the increasing demoralization of the professional politicians. The State Constitution needs a thorough revision, and this can be made only by a convention. We require not only better men in the State Legislature, but more members, and under the cumulative or free vote system minorities would insure the election of at least some candidates who were neither fools nor knaves. The virtuous, intelligent, and patriotic voters of the State are now repeatedly overslaughed by vicious and ignorant plunderers, who leave them only a fearful choice between despicable Democrats and rascally Republicans; and it is high time that means were devised to put the powers of government in wiser and better hands.

While the general question of reform is up for consideration, there are several things connected with it, in addition to those discussed at the Reading Convention, which are worthy of reflection. First, if we are to continue the system of delegate elections and nominating conventions, they should be regulated by law, and the courts should be empowered to punish men who attempt to control them by fraud. Second, the whole array of talent should be made available to every constituency by abolishing laws requiring that the representative of any particular district must be a resident thereof. Third, the system of minority representation should be so arranged that any considerable body of men in any locality of the State, who have an interest or a grievance, may elect a representative by uniting their efforts. Let the coal operators, for instance, send one representative, if they can, and their operatives half a dozen; let railroad men have their representatives on the floor, and anti-railroad men have their firm friends in the Capitol; and let the miserable farce of sending a lot of manikins to Harrisburg who are moved hither and thither by lobbyists and bribes cease to be a perpetual reproach upon the legislation of the Commonwealth.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

THE important order issued from the Navy Department a few days ago "for a more economical administration of the naval service" reads like a declaration of independence on the part of the Secretary. Admiral Porter, who has been Secretary *de facto* ever since the present administration came into power, is now enjoying the breezes of Narragansett, and the hitherto nominal Secretary, whose name is George M. Robeson—a fact which we state for fear that our readers may have forgotten it—has taken advantage of the occasion to upset some of Porter's pet arrangements. It will be a subject for sincere congratulation if this order is something more than an exemplification of the adage that "when the cat's away the mice will play," and that Mr. Robeson intends hereafter to be something more than Porter's chief clerk. We believe, however, that he really does propose to assume the full duties and responsibilities of the Secretaryship, and if he can succeed during the balance of his term of office in undoing some of Porter's mischief, he will deserve the cordial thanks of the navy and the country.

When Admiral Porter came into power at the Navy Department he caused to be assigned to active duty of some kind or other nearly all the officers on the retired list. Boards to superintend or investigate every imaginable subject were organized, and superannuated admirals, commodores, captains, and other officers were ordered to them under full pay, whereas under the law these officers on the retired list, if unemployed, would only be entitled to one-half of the highest sea pay of the grade in which they might be retired. That is to say, an admiral on the retired list, who had been retired as captain, would if ordered to duty draw admiral's pay, whereas, if unemployed, he would only draw one-half of the sea pay of a captain. The duty to which most of the retired officers have been assigned under the present administration is merely nominal, and much of it has been devised for no other purpose than to allow them to draw the full pay of their nominal rank. Admiral Porter's object in this arrangement was twofold. He desired to place these old gentlemen in as comfortable circumstances as possible — which would have been eminently praiseworthy if the Government were not called upon to foot the bill—and he was anxious to concentrate as large a force as possible of the older officers of the navy at Washington, in order to use them in influencing Congress to defeat the aspirations of the staff officers. Congress, in passing laws to regulate the retirement of naval officers, intended evidently to remove them from active duty, except in extraordinary cases, in order to give the younger men a chance for promotion and to cut down expenses. Admiral Porter's device, therefore, of placing most of the retired officers of high rank on active duty was a clear violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the law, and Secretary Robeson is obviously doing no more than his duty when he directs that "from and after the first of October next no retired officer of the navy shall be assigned to or remain upon active duty except as member of the Light-house Board, the board for examination of officers for promotion and for the retired list, and at the Naval Asylum; and all such officers not coming within the above exceptions, now on active duty, are relieved from that date."

The assignment of officers to duty as port admirals was another of Porter's moves. This idea, like many others with which the Admiral is afflicted, was borrowed from the English service, and it has no merit at all as applied to our naval system, except that it provides nominal duty with full pay for officers who would otherwise be unemployed. A sufficient reason for the discontinuance of the position of port admiral is to be found in the fact that confusion and enormous expense have attended the division of the authority and responsibility between officers ashore and afloat at our naval stations. The Secretary therefore orders that "the position of port admiral be hereby discontinued from and after the 1st of October, except at the port of New York."

It is estimated that this order of the Secretary of the Navy, if faithfully carried out in letter and spirit, will save annually at least $112,000 to the country, while the real efficiency of the navy will be greatly promoted by the younger officers being called upon to do the active duty of the service, and no wrong will be done to the older officers who are retired under the laws of Congress.

Secretary Robeson, before he entered the Cabinet, had the reputation of being a man of pluck and spirit as well as ability, and it has therefore been a matter of surprise to his friends that he has so long submitted to the disparaging criticisms that have been launched against the Navy Department from all sides, when he could have demonstrated exactly how far he deserved them individually by dismissing the irresponsible adviser at his elbow who has been credited with being the active cause of all the mischief done in the navy during the last year and a half. Porter has been nominated for Admiral by the President, but as he will have to be confirmed by the Senate before he can receive the coveted commission, it may be that he thinks it advisable to let the Navy Department take care of itself without his running the risks of becoming any more unpopular than he already is, and thus damaging his prospects for the admiralship. It may be, also, that Secretary Robeson has got heartily tired of him, and has given him a hint to go about his business. But whether the Admiral has retired voluntarily or because he was compelled to, we are happy to believe Secretary Robeson's order means that the influence of Porter is at an end in the Navy Department.

TERRIFIC GALE.

A Buffalo Hurricane—Thrilling Adventures and Narrow Escapes.

The Buffalo *Courier* gives the following account of the storm in the neighborhood of Buffalo a few days ago:—

The city was visited yesterday by the most tremendous gale of the season. The early afternoon was quiet and pleasant, but about 3 o'clock the great black clouds began to gather, and the premonitions of the gale were unmistakable. A little more than half an hour later the storm broke. The squall came from the southwest, and carried everything before it. The rain had not fallen in sufficient quantities to lay the dust, and the air was so darkened by its flying particles that it was impossible to see across the street.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OHIO STREET BRIDGE.

The most serious result of the storm was the destruction of the toll bridge over Buffalo river, near the junction of Ohio and Louisiana streets.

When the gale was at its height there were on the bridge under a cover a baker-wagon, driven by John Dierr, of No. 224 Pine street, two wagons driven by men named Tainter and Leacock, engaged in drawing sand from the beach for Isaac Holloway, and a third wagon of the same sort, driven by a man named Tate, was just entering the covered portion of the bridge from the draw on the city side. A squall struck the old bridge with such force as to utterly disrupt and smash it to flinders. The entire covered part of the structure was lifted up by the force of the gale several feet, and then flung with tremendous force to leeward. Never was a more complete wreck made in so short a space of time. Each plank and rafter was torn from its fastenings as by the fingers of a mighty giant; strong beams were rent asunder, and their fibres torn like paper by the irresistible power of the tornado; the whole bridge, which must be two hundred feet in length, was converted in an instant to an enormous and shapeless mass of dislocated lumber, and scattered over the river.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SAILING PARTY.

The gale overtook a party of ladies and gentlemen in a sail boat, on the lake, near the dummy light, and treated them to a thrilling experience which will doubtless prove the most fearfully memorable of their lives. The party consisted of Mr. J. P. Hoffman, Mr. Charles Shafer, Mrs. J. R. Fraser and Miss Ella Clark. While the storm was yet in the distance they noticed the vessels rapidly taking in sail, and Mr. Hoffman determined at once to make the lee of the light if possible. As the white caps approached him he hauled down the sail, leaving about three feet of it exposed to the breeze that he might be the better enabled to handle the boat. Before he could reach the point of safety, however, the squall struck the little craft, almost lifting her out of water, and capsized her. In an instant the party were in the water, but for some seconds Mr. Shafer, who had become entangled in the sail, was not visible, and it was thought he had sunk to rise no more. Miss Clark, in being thrown into the water, got hold of the mast, which had become partially unstepped, and Mr. Hoffman directed his energies to the saving of Mrs. Fraser, who had fairly been washed away from the boat. When Mr. Shafer succeeded in extricating himself, he rendered assistance to Miss Clark; and through the self-possession of the gentlemen and the wonderful coolness of the ladies, the party managed to cling to the boat with considerable tenacity. The shell was rolled over and over some twenty times by the angry waves, and with every violent surge of the waters hands had to be loosened from their hold and the chances taken on the changed position of the boat. The situation was a trying one, and as the boat drifted over the threatening rapids, the feelings of the party can be more easily imagined than described. Past the International bridge went the boat and its helpless party without being discovered, and it was not till they had reached a point directly in front of the water works that their perilous condition was noticed. The party were picked up very much exhausted, after having been struggling in the water for an hour and forty minutes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FALL OVERCOATS.

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
(4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Saturday, August 15, to consider the report of the sub-committee on the matter of the dispute as to the nomination for Congress in the Second Congressional District, after hearing the evidence submitted, it was unanimously decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Convention of that District.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
M. C. HONG, }
1t

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

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IT IS APPARENT
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In the minds of every sensible man and boy is, "I must buy a Summer Suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."
"I can buy cheaper at GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else."
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LET US ALL GO

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OF THIS WEEK

For a Magnificent Double-Page Picture of the

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Also, Views of

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AND
SAARBRUCK,

And a Leaf from the

LIFE OF KING WILLIAM,

WITH NINE ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALSO,

NAPOLEON, after Paul Delaroche,

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Which have achieved such marked popularity, and a

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BOARDING.

PLEASANT BOARDING.—PERSONS THAT have returned from the watering places and would like to spend a few weeks in the country will find a pleasant and healthy place at Mrs. DUPREE'S Boarding-house, at SCHENCK'S STATION, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. She has a few good vacant rooms left. Terms reasonable. Cars run so that they can go down to the city early in the morning, and return late in the evening. Splendid gunning, fishing and boating. 8 31 3t

INSTRUCTION.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street, will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 5, hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. daily. 9 1 6t*

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the
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It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals *in vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vacuo*." 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

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are reinforced by an entirely "*New Surveying*," edited by the accomplished Prof. Plympton, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic. "*Cleveland's Compendiums of Literature*" are transferred to our list, where they constitute

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But speaking of rare books, have you seen Searing's superb "*Virgil's Æneid*," the most beautiful and complete Text-book ever published in any language; it will be followed speedily by "*Homer's Iliad*," and eventually by all the Classic Texts.

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Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
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Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
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The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1870.

Getting the Best of It.

I confess to a hereditary prejudice against the New York boarding-house keeper. I count her my natural enemy, and I rejoice whenever she is discomfited. Hence I have heard, with profound pleasure, of a misunderstanding which has arisen between a masculine boarder named Kennedy and a feminine lodging-house keeper whom I will call Crook. In consequence of some unpleasantness that arose in the house Mr. Kennedy left, and soon after brought against Mrs. Crook an action in which he claimed the sum of one hundred dollars, partly in return for money which he says he lent her, and partly as a compensation for the slanders which he says she heaped upon his character. Poor Mr. Kennedy must either have been badly treated or else he must possess a disposition of extreme malignity, for on the day of trial he subpœnaed all of Mrs. Crook's servants, so that there was no dinner upon that day, and if there had been dinner would have been no servants to wait on table. Furthermore, the wounded Kennedy, flushed with the expectation of revenge, had prepared a schedule of terms, and threatened that unless Mrs. Crook complied with all of them he would not let her off easy. These terms were that she should furnish him a written apology; that she should pay the court costs, and also five dollars to a charitable institution; that she should make a solemn promise to treat all her boarders, for the future, in a Christian manner; and that she should confine herself to one gill of rum per day. The counsel for the defendant—Kennedy was his own counsel—was loading himself for a very destructive discharge of eloquence, when the Judge put an abrupt end to the scene by sentencing Mrs. Crook to hand over to Kennedy twenty dollars, and by intimating to both that they had better go about their business.

In a New York Store.

If the provincial young man who pictures to himself life in a New York store as opening out upon a short and easy road to wealth could gather only a few facts relative to that life, he would think twice ere he left his native home to begin it. How the young man, without friends and without family, who works for a living in a New York wholesale store, *does* contrive to keep body and soul together is a profound mystery to me. The salary with those commencing the business, or but a little way advanced in it, ranges from three to eight dollars a week, and the work is intensely hard. From August to the middle of November he works from eight in the morning until eleven at night, with only enough time allowed him to eat and drink sufficient to stay his hunger. There are large and magnificent stores in New York, the proprietors of which do an enormous business, whose employes get salaries so insignificant that their lives are one long burning sense of injustice. Think of three dollars for ninety hours hard work—one dollar for thirty hours—three cents an hour! That is a very sobering reflection for all young men afflicted with the New York delirium. And then consider the class of men among whom such work is performed. For the most part they consist of ignorant Irish and English, with all the disgusting vices and the infinitely filthy language that are peculiar to the low and ignorant. All refinement, all delicacy, all purity of feeling, all aspirations after a higher and better life, seem to be relentlessly crushed out of a young man who is thrown among such experiences as these. The blush and bloom of life, its greenness and its glow, are all ruthlessly defiled—all for the false hope of obtaining, from city life, a position and enjoyment which fall to the lot of only the exceptional few. No; the majority of "young men from the country" who enter New York stores leave hope behind them.

"Uriella."

When you have seen Madame Lanner and Bertha Lind you will acknowledge, repeatedly as I have referred to them, that my references were perfectly justified by the excellence of the gifts of these two women. These gifts have been rendered more brightly apparent in the ballet of *Uriella*, which has been this week produced. The substance of the ballet is not at all new. It deals with the same subject which is worked up in *Faust*, although the subject is elaborated in a manner very different from that in which it is developed in Goethe's masterpiece. Some of the scenes are excessively sensual, and in this respect the ballet presents both Lind and Lanner in a light in which it is not pleasant to contemplate them. A part of the action is represented as passing in a Turkish palace, before a Grand Vizier who is pictured in the last stage of amorous senility. In his presence "Uriella," a character that is performed by Madame Lanner, executed a dance which, in the handbills, is appropriately named a dance of seduction, but which is exquisitely licentious, and therefore lacks the qualities of purity, delicacy, intellectuality, that generally characterize Madame Lanner's efforts. In the last act, however, occurs one pantomimic scene whose extreme beauty partly atones for the immoral deliriums of a previous dance or two. This pantomimic scene is representative of the moment when "Uriella" discovers that the mortal whom she loves has given his heart irrevocably to another. For a few moments "Uriella" hesitates, as if conscious that the sacrifice which she is about to make the lovers, and that consists in yielding herself up to torment and destroying the contract by which the mortal man had bound himself to her, is too great for even superhuman nature to make. At last, however, in a moment of exaltation, she sends the lovers into one another's arms, and remains transfixed in a rapture of agony. At this point the gesture and attitude are exquisitely touching and beautiful, and full of a pathos that is often beyond the reach of mere words.

ALI BABA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

There is no material change in the loan market to-day. It is decidedly active, however, especially in the application for discounts, of which the banks have as many as they can well take care of. The rates continue very firm and steady at 6 to 7 per cent. on call and at 7 to 9 per cent. on first-class mercantile acceptances.

Gold dropped under the influence of war news announcing further Prussian victories. The sales opened at 116¾, a decline of ⅝, but subsequently rallied again, closing at 116⅞.

Government bonds were very dull but steady, with no change in prices worthy of notice.

At the Stock Board there was more animation and a firmer tone generally. State 6s sold at 108 for the second series. City 6s sold steadily at 101¾ both for old and new bonds. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 88¼.

Reading Railroad was the chief feature to-day, and large sales were made at 48⅜1 and 48¼, b. o. Pennsylvania brought 58⅝@58¾, and Elmira preferred, 40.

Miscellaneous stocks attracted little or no attention. Small sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31½ and Academy of Music at 98.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2d se..	108	17 sh Penna R...is.	58⅜
$1300 City 6s, Old...	101¾	200 do.....	58⅜
$100 City 6s, New..	101¾	6 do.....	58⅜
$500 do.....	101¾	200 sh Read...is.b60.	48¾
$2000 Pa R Con m bs Cp...is....	95	100 do...b5&n.48⅜1	
		500 do...b5&n.48⅜1	
$5000 O C & A R R bs 10ts....	80	200 do...is.b60.48 44	
		100 do...b5&1.48⅜1	
$500 Sch N 6s, 82..	71	100 do.s5wn&1.48⅜1	
$15000 Am Gold...is.	116⅛	35 sh Elmira Pf.2d.	40
1 sh Mech Bk.....	31¼	5 sh Acad Mus....	98

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 112⅛@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110½@110¾; 10-40s, 106@106⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 116⅛@116¾; Silver, 110@113; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@112; do. do., July, 110⅝@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106@106⅜; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅝. Gold, 116¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@113; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅝. Gold, 116⅛@116⅞. Market quiet.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and the Nationalities of Vessels.

The exports of commodities, produce, and manufactures exported to foreign countries in American and foreign vessels, during the month of August, 1870, include large quantities of many of our most important articles of merchandise and manufactured goods. Among the articles thus exported may be mentioned breadstuffs, of which of all kinds a quantity was sent equal in value to $172,020. Provisions of all kinds, including meats and vegetables, were exported to the value of $18,365. The value of exported oils, including lard and coal oil, 492,057 gallons of crude and 4,946,014 gallons of refined petroleum, was $1,332,638.

The worth of $33,338 was sent in boards, cooperage, and wood manufactures. Iron, including machinery and other manufactures, and 2875 pounds of nails, was exported to the value of $14,799. The candles and tallow sent were worth $10,542, and the 270,500 pounds of oil cake $5350. Coal was exported only to the amount of 771 tons, worth $3843. There were also $17,813 worth of molasses, and $1540 worth of tobacco. Only the value of $266 was sent in books.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$43,306	$24,550	$67,857
Ireland	153,237	151,021	314,856
Gibraltar	50,767	16,700	67,467
Dominion of Canada	1,900	6,222	8,122
British West Indies	36,367	59,967	96,334
Spain	23,533	....	23,533
Cuba	30,391	16,488	46,829
Porto Rico	12,674	....	12,674
North German Union	....	17,400	17,400
France	12,800	59,450	72,200
Holland	40,900	79,632	120,532
Mexico	....	5,160	5,160
Italy	107,058	....	107,058
Venezuela	....	37,784	37,784
Belgium	171,662	185,800	356,862
Russia	124,231	20,103	144,334
Denmark	....	69,127	69,127
Portugal	3,269	....	53,269
Austria	18,567	....	16,557
Total	$880,002	$749,934	$1,629,936
Exports during the month of August, 1860	291,772	995,347	1,287,119

The following is a statement of the nationality of the vessels:—

	No.	Value of Exports.
American	31	$889,002
British	21	589,353
Danish	1	10,617
Swedish	6	149,964
Totals	59	$1,629,936

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was a more buoyant and more animated tone to the markets to-day, but the amount of business was still confined to limited dealing in a few of the speculative railway shares. The day, were it removed from close contrast with the recent stagnation, would still have been regarded as a dull one. The earliest activity—such as there was—made itself manifest in the Gold Room, where the price opened at 116⅝, owing to the light engagement of specie for the Cunarder as well as the curious sale of sterling bills of exchange on the account of English bankers who have transferred their funds from the relaxed market of London—where money on the street is worth only 3 to 4 per cent.—to this city, where they have been enabled to place at rates equivalent to fully 9 per cent. per annum. Foreign exchange, while not lower than at the close last evening, after the absorption of these bills was dull and barely steady on the basis of 109¾ for sixty-day and 110⅜ for sight sterling. The offerings of gold in the forenoon were readily taken upon speculative account by operators who theorize that with a ratio of only two and a half millions of exports to eight millions of imports there is little danger of holding for a rise. It should be borne in mind, however, that the demand for gold is based upon the relations of the whole year's foreign business, and not upon the discrepancy at this season, when, between the closing out of the old and the entry of the new cotton crop, there is always a great preponderance on the side of the imports. The statistics of the fiscal year ending July 1 showed a highly favorable condition of our foreign trade, and the decline in gold from last year at the corresponding date was but the result of an enhanced national credit and expanded exports. Certainly with a war adding to the national debts of two of our great national rivals and with a not reduced productive capacity at home, we are not any further from specie payments than we were last spring, when gold was 110⅝. The theorists who operate upon any other idea than that we are destined to specie payments within a year—or other reasonably brief period—will be crushed by the Juggernaut of our country's steady, irresistible advance on the high road to bounteous prosperity. The speculators on the limited extent of the present season's exports were bold enough to buy, however, as above narrated, and hence when the report was circulated that the Prussians had been defeated in the latest battle, the timidity of the shorts produced a rise to 117⅛—a clean advance of one per cent. over the opening figure. When, later in the day, it was evident from the firm and buoyant market for five-twenties in London that the fighting was not regarded as of any importance, there was a reaction to 116⅞, at which price the market closed strong. The large amount of gold bids for the Government gold sale the Sub-Treasury was also a contributing influence to the strength of the market, the total having been $4,230,000 at prices ranging from 115'86 to 116'33, the million being awarded at 116'33 to 116⅛. In this connection it is important that due publicity should be given a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that the notes of the new gold banks authorized by the Currency bills passed at the last session of Congress will not be received in payment of customs. Doubtless this action of Mr. Boutwell, which is perfectly correct, because as the new notes are only secured by pledge of Government bonds they would depreciate should gold by any strange accident once more command a high premium, will induce a rule of the Gold Exchange declaring the new notes not a good delivery in gold transactions. Their value and use are thus much circumscribed as long as gold is at all in danger of sharp advance. It will be remembered we pointed out this difficulty when the law was enacted."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 20½c. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 6500 barrels State at $5·10@6·25; Ohio at $5·60@6·00; Western at $5·10@6·55; Southern at $5·75@9·25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 34 000 bushels. No. 2 spring at $1·18@1·21; winter red Western at $1·40. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats dull; sales of 22,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork dull and lower; new mess at $27·02@27·75. Lard dull; steam, 16@16½c.; kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 93c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Stocks active. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106. Virginia sixes, new, 66½; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 22; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Missouri, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Sailed, bark Mary Pacha, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Salem, Reppller, Gordon & Co.
Brig Mariposa, Neven, Boston, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Chelsea, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, do.
Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, do. do.
Schr Clarabella, Nickerson, do. do.
Schr Ida L., Chase, do. do.
Schr St. Croix, Eaton, do. do.
Schr A. Townsend, Risley, do. do.
Schr M. Dunnock, Dunnock, Alexandria, do.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Buckalew, Boston, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Reppller, Gordon & Co.
Schr Charles Woolsey, Barker, Georgetown, do.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Salem, do.
Schr Agnes Reppller, McFadden, Wash'ton, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. Griffin, Griffin, New Haven, do.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Harwich, do.
Schr Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Gloucester, do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Hyannis, do.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, Newport, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship J. Montgomery, Perkins, 45 days from Havre, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Reguntor, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer B. Meinder, Louder, from New York.
Steamer Ruggles, Gibbs, do.
Steamer Young America, Vanpelter, do.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Dennis, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Castilian, Long, from Matanzas, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. V. Glover, Bachelder, 23 days from Pensacola, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Argo, Taylor, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Vesta, Rogers, 23 days from King's Ferry, Fla., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
☞ Bark Black Brothers, at this port yesterday from Havre, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.

BELOW.

Mr. J. Hughes, pilot, reports having seen ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool, coming in the Capes last evening, in tow of towboat America. At the Breakwater, ship Athenais, from Antwerp.

AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Henry P. Lord, from Matanzas.
Brig Kate Upham, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 31.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 31.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
W. G. Dunlap, F. H. Parks, General Foote, and Ellen, with coal, for New York.
Betsy Baker, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 1.—The Fanny Goddard, with pipe, for Baltimore, will leave this evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, for Liverpool, and steamer Benefactor, Pennington, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMickan, from Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, at New York yesterday.

Br. bark Ardour, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult., 40 miles S. by E. of Montauk.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

DO NOT DO IT, in fact you must not do it. It would be wrong for any lady or gentleman to attempt to purchase clothing for their sons or themselves without first examining the large and superior stock at Rockhill & Wilson's, and if they do not find it superior in quality, cut, make, and trimmings, and at lower price than any other clothing establishment in the city, don't purchase. Our beautiful and substantial all-wool heavy cloth and cassimere suits, for fall and winter, which are going off by thousands, both in the city and country, all for $15, coat, vest and pants. They astonish the trade to understand how we furnish them at the price. It is hardly necessary to say anything in regard to our customer department. That is so well and favorably known that every gentleman in the city is posted.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

THE GRAND SURPRISE!—The grey-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the article in question and is free from any sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THOUSANDS of dollars might be saved annually by using the Old Dominion Sauce. It costs about one-half the price of imported sauces, and is acknowledged equal to the best of them. Give it a trial.

MARRIED.

SHANNON—DUNCAN.—On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Church, Mr. ROBERT SHANNON to Miss ANNIE DUNCAN, both of this city.

TRIOL—CONARD.—On the 12th of August, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, at the residence of the bride, Mr. WILLIAM H. TRIOL and Miss ANNA CONARD, both of this city.

DIED.

BARR.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HUGH A. BARR, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of St. Philip's Literary Institute, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Hugh Barr, N. W. corner of Front and Wharton streets, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Philip's. Interment at St. Augustine's.

BICKNELL.—In Hanover, N. H., on the evening of August 26, Mrs. EMILY L. BICKNELL, widow of the late Dr. Rufus Bicknell, of West Philadelphia, aged 59 years. Her remains have been temporarily entombed at Hanover.

RUCH.—On the 30th ultimo, WILLIAM RUCH, son of the late John and Saral Ruch, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Fire Company, No. 5, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Haines street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Cusanut.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Red River Rebellion.

Riel Defeated without Fighting.

End of the Long Trouble.

Important Judicial Decision.

Extra War Intelligence

Victory Claimed by the French.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Troubles Ended.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Intelligence from Red River announces that a force under Colonel Woolsley reached Fort Garry on the 24th of August. Riel was unaware of its approach. His followers appear to have fled at once. It is stated that resistance was contemplated by Riel, but opposed by his followers.

The union jack was hoisted on the fort, and a royal salute fired in honor of the event. No arrests have been made by Colonel Woolsley's orders. Warrants have been applied for by private parties against members of the late provisional government. Great credit is given to Colonel Woolsley for the safe conduct of his force without mishap in thirty-eight days from Shebandoron to Fort Garry.

Donald Smith, who accompanied the force, has assumed possession of the Hudson Bay Company's property.

Rowing Matches.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—James Renforth, the champion English sculler, offers to row Coulter either in American or English waters. Efforts are making to get up a match of double sculls between Renforth and Taylor, of the Tyne crew, and Walter Brown and McKeel.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Registration of Voters—Important Judicial Opinion.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—At Martinsburg, West Virginia, on Monday last, the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States, delivered an important opinion in regard to the registration of voters. John McIlwee, a registrar in Mineral county, W. Va., had refused to register one Alkire, a white citizen of West Virginia, on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the laws of the State by reason of his adherence to or participation in the late Rebellion. On affidavit of Alkire, the registrar, McIlwee, was arrested and brought before a United States Commissioner charged with a violation of the act of Congress approved March 31, 1870, and in default of bail he was committed by the Commissioner to answer at the next term of the District Court. McIlwee applied to Judge Bond for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and the matter was heard before Judge Bond on Monday. In his decision the Judge says: "It appears to me that this case does not come within the province of the statute in question. That it was not the intention of Congress to abolish the laws of the several States which prescribed qualification of voters, or even to alter them, except so far as they were founded upon the distinction of color or previous condition of servitude, is sufficiently evident from the words of the first section of this statute, which declares it to relate to all citizens of the United States who are or shall be qualified by law to vote. The petitioner, in my opinion must be discharged because it does not appear, that he is guilty of the violation of the act of Congress with which he is charged, and for the reason that for his judgment of the qualifications of the applicant for registration under the laws of West Virginia he is not answerable in the courts of the United States. I shall pass an order to this effect." The petitioner was discharged."

FROM NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern Robbery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The loss by the robbery of the safe of the Methodist Book Concern is not as large as at first reported. Fifteen thousand dollars of Jersey City war loan bonds and between fifty and one hundred dollars in cash have been stolen. Only a small safe was blown open, the attempt on the large safe failing. Two men were concerned in the affair. No arrests have been made.

FROM THE WEST.

The Mammoth Excursion Parties.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Leavenworth excursion party arrived here about half-past four, and were received at the depot by a large delegation of citizens.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 1.—The Kansas Pacific excursionists arrived about one o'clock last night, and left about ten o'clock for the Great Desert.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alleged German Filibusters.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A despatch has just been received from the French Ambassador at Washington, contradicting the report of the departure of German filibusters from the United States.

The French Claim a Victory.

The *Gaulois* says:—Last night Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers assured the members of a club that a battle had occurred at Courcelles, which had resulted in a great victory for the French. Thirty thousand Prussians were placed *hors de combat*. A large convoy of provsions and baggage was captured by the French. The *Journal des Debats* says some wagons and fifty-nine horses belonging to the Prussian Prince Royal were captured near Chalons recently.

SILVER FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
6 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR Trustees Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m
Application may be made to
Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
SEPTEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26f

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co. (FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) BOSTON & N. Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St., N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
LEHIGH COAL,
OFFICE:
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS:
CORNER EIGHTH and MASTER, 8 29 6trp
No. 818 SWANSON Street, above Queen.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at owest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

DRY GOODS.
1870.
WAR'S DOINGS.
Important to Dry Goods Buyers.
Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of
Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,
Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,
FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,
Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.
We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
8 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 18 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WHISKY.
WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
PALACE AND HOVEL;
OR,
Phases of London Life.
By D. J. KIRWAN, the well-known Journalist.
A beautiful Octavo, fully illustrated. Contains a graphic and truthful statement of the SIGHTS, SECRETS and SENSATIONS of the great city; its high and low life, from the Queen in Buckingham Palace to the Scarlet Woman of Pimlico; from the Vagabond in Princely Robes to the Condemned Criminal in Newgate. The most popular and salable book in the market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address
D. ASHMEAD, Agent,
8 27 stuth5t No. 724 CHESNUT St., Philada.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF IMPORTED JERSEY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, AND SHETLAND PONIES, just arrived per ship Jamestown, from Liverpool.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 6, at 10 o'clock, at Herkness' Bazaar, NINTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice (about 25 head) of imported Jersey cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and Shetland ponies, exported by Edward Philip Parsons Fowler, of Jersey, England.
Full particulars, pedigrees, etc., in catalogues, now ready, and the stock open for examination at the Bazaar. ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 1 4tp Auctioneer.

$25,000—P

CAPTURING PARIS.

How To Go About It, According to a Prussian Office.

A lieutenant-colonel of the Prussian staff says that three armies are in full march on Paris, by way of the Moselle, of the Vosges, and of Belfort. The German strategist brings these armies, badly cut up but still very strong, to our very walls. They mean to find their way in at all hazards. But Paris is a vast intrenched camp: it is not an ordinary strong place, it is defended by half a million of men and protected by an enceinte of twenty-eight kilometres (17½ miles) in circumference, strengthened with ninety-three bastions and fortified thoroughly. These walls are still further protected by fifteen detached forts provided with seven great external works, whose fires cross and form a second enciente, whose guns can crush everything around them. Paris is further guarded by the Seine, the Marne, and with an internal circular railway. Such a place cannot be invested in the regular way; it must be assailed at some vulnerable point. Now, which is the vulnerable point? The eastern forts, Romainville, Noesy, Rosny, Nogent, Vincennes, are advantageously on a plateau covered by the Marne, and they form such a strong line that our Prussian admits it would be imprudent to attack on that side. Then, again, it wouldn't do to attack by Charenton, for after carrying that place they must cross the fires of Vincennes, Ivry, and the ramparts. On the southwest the attack would be against Charenton, Ivry, and the Bicetre—decidedly unadvisable. Then the southern forts, Montrouge, Vannes, and Issy, on the steep heights between Sceaux and Versailles, are very impracticable. Mont Valerien is the only work on the west; but then Paris is behind the Seine, which makes a double curve. The banks here are hilly and covered with wood, furnishing abundant shelter to the defenders. The besiegers, then, are limited to St. Denis. The Prussian colonel says:—

"The points of attack are naturally on the north and northeast. They are the weak sides; the eastern fronts are partly covered by the Marne; the south and west are strong, and their attack might compromise the besiegers' line of retreat. On the north the Paris and Strasburg Railway would serve for transport from the Rhine. Admitting that the Prussian army must be stronger than the French army, and that the French in the field, being kept at a distance, cannot annoy the besieging force, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. He might then advance on Montmartre without the risk of a flanking fire from the forts. We should attack simultaneously the three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers, and then make a feint on the east. The siege would resemble that of Sebastopol. St. Denis is on the right bank of the Seine, which leaves a tongue of land that must be seized by the besieging force. The besiegers will then observe the citadel of Mont Valerien; they will cut railways on the left bank of the Seine, and throw a bridge across to communicate with the troops on the right bank."

To accomplish this the Prussian officer's arrangements are to set 50,000 men against the three forts of St. Denis and on the tongue of land between St. Denis and Mont Valerien, 20,000 on the north of St. Denis, 20,000 more in front of Aubervilliers; and all these, covered by the forest of Bondy and other points of resistance in that direction, could maintain themselves against any force sent to dislodge them. Thirty thousand at Neuilly could operate against the Rosny fort, but their main use would be to secure the line of retreat. Place before St. Denis 50,000, north of St. Denis 20,000, in the forest of Bondy 30,000, at Bouyet 20,000, at Neuilly 30,000, between Neuilly and Villeneuve 30,000—total, 180,000, which would form the siege. This plan was promulgated some seven or eight years ago, Prussia with two other armies, one of 120,000 (the army of the Upper Rhine), and one to enter France via Switzerland, 100,000 strong, and even then, says its author:—

"A defeat of the besiegers might attain the most disastrous proportions, if the population should take an active part in the war, and should join the garrison in cutting off the convoys of the invading army."

How the Allies Went About it in 1814.

Paris was entered by the allies in April, 1814. On the 30th of March, when they were at Meaux King Joseph issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he said:—

"Citizens:—* * * Let this vast city become a camp for some moments, and let the enemy find their disgrace under its walls, which they hope to break through in triumph."

The following day Paris capitulated, and the two army corps—regular troops—which it contained agreed to march out of it on the same day, "commending the capital to the generosity of the allied powers."

It was only on the evening previous to this unconditional surrender that the Duke of Treviso wrote to Prince Schwarzenberg. "Under the walls of Paris." "We are determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity."

THE HORRORS OF BATTLE.

A Citizen on the Field of Woerth—An Eloquent Portrayal of Human Suffering.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Saverne, August 11, says:—

"M. Delmas has wished me to publish the notes he made on the battle-field of Woerth. They are eloquent in their brief intensity, and they will afford you more varied observations than could be comprised in a more formal description. As to this you can judge for yourself:—

"Sunday—A rush pell mell of about two thousand French soldiers, who are running to take refuge in Strasburg. Heroes yesterday, fugitives to-day. Heroes again to-morrow, when they will have seen the standard again and eaten their soup. Sixty peasants' carts required to remove the wounded from the field of battle. In the evening, at Bruckmuhl, a lot of Prussian corpses: a pastor and a Catholic priest. A soldier is struck by his officer because he moved a corpse with his foot. Two hundred wounded men are in the mill. Night—Groaning and treatment of the wounded. Lanterns of marauders in the distance, on the field of battle. An officer of zouaves, his two arms taken off, wounded in the neck near the dorsal vertebræ. An officer of Wurtemberg, M. von Eiberfeld; ball in the loins; his torments agonizing to see. What of his wife and children?

"Dupont, a Parisian, wounded in the thigh-bone, suffers terribly without complaining.

"Amputation of a zouave's leg; thirty minutes. He has been smoking cigarettes all the time.

"A Turco, his ear, eye, and nose all carried off by the same ball. The surgeons give him morphine to finish his pain, and leave him. But during the night he is able to raise himself up.

"Rain. Nothing to eat.

"Monday morning—Visit to Spachbach. Ambulance in the church. Field of battle circumscribed by Elsasshausen, Froschweiler, Woerth, Reishoffen, Spachbach, Gonstett, and Morsbronn. An irregular semicircle, of which the centre is Reishoffen. In the valley of Woerth all the dead are Prussians. On the heights of Froschweiler there are hecatombs of French of all arms. The cuirassiers lie in the hop gardens.

"The heaps of men, of horses, and of knapsacks, seen from a certain distance, resemble flocks of sheep resting on the rise of a hill. At Morsbronn were seen the Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The wounded French and Prussians are treated precisely on the same footing. There is, however, a sensible difference between the *morale* of the wounded victors and the wounded vanquished. Prussian officers console their men by telling them of the taking of Strasburg, which is not taken.

"At Froschweiler the Chateau Durckheim has been transformed into an hotel. There remain traces of an obstinate struggle. Our soldiers have fought bravely. As far as Elsasshausen the ground is literally paved with shot. We are told by the Prussians that they have shot fifteen marauding peasants.

"I came upon the body of an officer of cuirassiers who had been shot through the loins. If the 8th and the 9th cuirassiers are not entirely destroyed, there can only remain a small fragment of them. Poor men! Brave men!

"The church at Froschweiler burnt down. I saw the body of a French surgeon on a litter, his *képi* lying on his breast. Twenty-five others are prisoners, because they have contemptuously refused to wear the badge of the International Society. They appear to be more wearied and sulky than despairing; they are occupied with the care of the wounded.

"Having quitted the Prussian lines on the 11th August, we arrive at Bitsch. If we were well received by our enemies, we also met with ample hospitality from our countrymen. A military captain named Landre, with carpet slippers, *képi* sabre, and umbrella, did not know what to make of us. At 10 o'clock at night, in the midst of drenching rain, he orders us to hoist our knapsacks on our backs and accompany him to the fort. There we wait for two hours. I sleep standing, while they open a hundred doors and raise a hundred portcullises and lower a drawbridge to awake the commandant of the place. The commandant, who is a man of sense, simply wishes us 'Good night,' and requests that he may not be again disturbed without cause.

"A victory at the Bitsch post-house over two Bavarian soldiers who were driving a cart. Instead of advancing when called upon, they drew their swords, and one of them received a ball in his arm. He was silenced, but the other gave vent to loud cries, as he was afraid of being shot."

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

W. STRONG.

8 13

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 18 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 16 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 1S15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRADWOOD,
8 31 12t Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Books are now open for the reception of pupils for the new quarter, beginning September 5. Those desiring to become students will please apply at the office,

No. 1228 SPRUCE Street.
INSTRUCTORS.
DEPARTMENT FOR STUDY OF THE PIANO-FORTE.
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, RICHARD ZECKWER, RUDOLPH HENNIG, EMIL GASTEL.
ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE—VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ETC., WITH PIANO,
WENZEL KOPTA AND RUDOLPH HENNIG.
GRAND ORGAN,
LIKEWISE PARLOR ORGAN, CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON,
RICHARD ZECKWER.
VIOLIN,
WENZEL KOPTA.
VIOLONCELLO,
RUDOLPH HENNIG.
VOCAL MUSIC,
EMIL GASTEL.
THEORY,
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT FOR PIANO-FORTE,
MISS NELLIE BYWATER.
FLUTE,
EDWARD KOCH.
CORNET,
CARL PLAGEMANN.

Other Orchestral Instruments, Elocution, French, Italian, and German taught by experienced instructors.

TERMS:

Main Department, $15 per quarter, payable in advance.
Primary Department, $7 50 per quarter, payable in advance.
Circulars at the Music Stores.
PROPRIETORS AND DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH,
8 30 tuthi 3t RUDOLPH HENNIG.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 8

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1868.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1953-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
165 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 76 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
8 13 61t Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, August 29, 1870.

Proposals in writing and under seal will be received at the Office of this Company as TRUSTEES OF THE LEHIGH EQUIPMENT TRUST OF PHILADELPHIA until FRIDAY, the 2d day of September next, for the sale to the Trustees of Twenty-three Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the said the Lehigh Equipment Trust, to be applied to the SINKING FUND under said Trust.

The proposals may be for a part or the whole of the above, should be endorsed "Sinking Fund," and addressed to N. B. BROWNE,
8 30 3t President.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, September 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cemeteries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—

Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Newbern National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.
Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that period.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. 8 30 6t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, bought pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 122 N. Third St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¼ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 199 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738 34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins have much to answer for in establishing what may be called the reformatory school of fiction, in which all manner of moral, social, political, legal, and other abuses of modern society are exposed and denounced under the guise of highly spiced imaginative narrative. That such works have done good and are likely to do good cannot be disputed, but the prospect of a host of inferior writers entering upon the same field for the extinction of real and imaginary grievances of all descriptions cannot be viewed with any great degree of satisfaction. One of the evil consequences of the example set by the distinguished novelists above named we have before us in the shape of a novel entitled "Tekel, or Cora Glencoe," by Braganza. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The lady author of this story has managed to work herself into a frenzy of excitement over the insufficiency of the punishment decreed by the laws of most of the States for persons guilty of the crime of rape, and her views, which may be summarily stated to be that death is the only proper punishment for such criminals, are set forth with great vehemence, if not with much logical force. It is obvious that such a subject as this, even admitting that it is a suitable one for a popular novel, must be treated with dignity, discretion, and dispassionate judgment, if it is expected that it will make the impression on the mass of readers that is desired. It is not too much to say that the author of "Tekel, or Cora Glencoe" has not a single qualification for the task she has undertaken. Her story-telling abilities are exceedingly mediocre, and she continually mistakes invective for argument. Every page of the book is plentifully sprinkled with italics, mostly in the unemphatic words, after the manner of females who are disposed to "gush" rather than argue, and the whole performance bears evidence to the want of natural ability as well as of literary skill. We pass this judgment with some reluctance, as, to a certain extent at least, we sympathize with the objects of the book, while we doubt whether that object will be accomplished by the means that have been brought to bear for the purpose.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have also received the September numbers of the *Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*, all of which are up to the usual high standard of excellence both as regards their literary contents and the artistic merit of their illustrations.

—"The New Timothy," by Wm. M. Baker, published by Harper & Brothers, is a clerical novel in which what is called, for want of a better name, "muscular Christianity" is advocated with considerable force. Mr. Baker will best be remembered by the majority of readers as the author of that curiously minute description of Southern village society during the Rebellion entitled "Inside; or, a Chronicle of Secession," which was published in *Harper's Weekly* a few years ago. Those who read that work with pleasure will be gratified by the perusal of "The New Timothy," which, while it lacks the interest of a well-developed plot, is a remarkably accurate and vivid picture of Southern life and Southern character.

"The Genial Showman," by Edward P. Hingston, published by Harper & Brothers, is a series of entertaining reminiscences of the late Artemus Ward, interspersed with anecdotes of a showman's life.

Both of the above works have been sent us by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Only a Fiddler" is the sixth volume of Hurd & Houghton's uniform edition of Hans Christian Andersen's works. It is one of the most pleasing of Andersen's longer stories, and as a graceful and poetical description of Danish life and manners it will be appreciated by the author's multitude of admirers. Received from Turner & Co.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Indiana," the fourth volume of their new edition of George Sand's writings. This is one of the novels that brought George Sand into a disrepute that the unobjectionable character of her later works has not been able to remove. It is a bold and passionate plea for the right of a woman who is not happy in her married relations to seek a new "affinity," and it does not alter the objectionable nature of the story that the author manages to preserve the personal purity of her heroine. "Indiana" is without doubt a powerful novel, such as no writer of the present day but George Sand could have written; but it is not a good book to be placed in the hands of thoughtless and inexperienced readers.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for September gives as its "specimen" a fine print from a negative of the famous Adam Saloman, of Paris. The number contains many items of information interesting to photographers and all who are interested in the photographic art.

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Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11¾ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. to 15 mstu

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Potteville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 6 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, an Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York ..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch ... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·30	and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·20 A. M. & 3·30	& 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "HEATED TERM."

A Farewell Glance at It—The Weather of August Contrasted with Previous Years—A Review of the Three Summer Months—The Hottest Summer on Record in this City.

The "heated term" is fairly over, and with the thermometer marking an endurable and wholesome temperature, we can now glance back upon the sweltering days of the past summer with feelings akin to satisfaction.

The record made by the thermometer of the Pennsylvania Hospital during the month of August, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, was as follows:—

	1869.		1870.		
	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	81	65	89	72·5	Slightly clouded.
2	82	65	91	74	Clear and rain.
3	89	75·5	94	76·5	Slightly clouded.
4	85·5	70·5	93	78	Rainy.
5	78·5	70	87	73·5	Clear.
6	73·5	58·5	91	76·5	Clear.
7	74	58	92·5	76·5	Clear.
8	88	58	93·5	75	Clear.
9	78	61	94·5	78	Cloudy in afternoon.
10	82·5	62·5	85	76	Heavy rain.
11	87	65·5	84	74·5	Rain, thunder, and lightning.
12	85·5	73·5	90·5	80	Clear.
13	84	68·5	89	78	Rain in evening.
14	85	71	72·5	65	Rain in morning.
15	88	72·5	80·5	65	Clear.
16	86	77	83	67	Clear; evening cloudy.
17	76·5	71	83	69	Clear.
18	80	68·5	81	70·5	Clear.
19	82·5	71	90	72·5	Clear.
20	92·5	74	91	76	Clear; cloudy in P. M.
21	95·5	79·5	80	66	Clear; smoky.
22	83	81	82	66	Clear; afternoon and evening smoky.
23	84	72	82	67·5	Clear; cloudy towards evening.
24	85·5	68	85	71	Cloudy.
25	78	66	93	74	Rain in afternoon; evening clear.
26	63·5	75	78	63·5	Thunder showers early in morning; clear afterwards.
27	81	65	76	61	Clear.
28	89	69	77	64	Cloudy and sprinkle of rain in morning; then clear.
29	86	74	88	70	Clear; evening cloudy and sprinkle of rain.
30	73·5	71·5	81·5	74	Cloudy; afterwards clear.
31	71	62·5	83	67	Clear.

This gives a mean temperature during the month of August, 1870, of 78·77 degrees, 2·47 degrees above that of August, 1869, and 5·68 degrees above the average of the mean temperatures of the month during the preceding eighty years, which was but 73·09 degrees. The following comparison of the mean, highest, and lowest standing of the thermometer for the month of August during the past fifteen years, according to the record of the Pennsylvania Hospital, will show that, although the month just closed has been exceeded during that period, it was on two occasions only—in 1864 and 1863:

		Mean. (deg.)	Highest. (deg.)	Lowest. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
August	1870	78 77	94·5	61	33·5
"	1869	76·30	95·5	58	37·5
"	1868	77	89·5	64	25·5
"	1867	75·10	88	58	30
"	1866	72·50	88·5	56·5	32
"	1865	74 74	91	56	35
"	1864	79·40	96	62	34
"	1863	79·46	94·5	54·5	40
"	1862	76·70	96	56·5	39·5
"	1861	73·91	92	57	35
"	1860	73·12	94	58	36
"	1859	73·35	92	54	38
"	1858	73·93	89	54	35
"	1857	73·25	91	56	35
"	1856	72·65	90	53	37

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the month of August, 1870, was 94·5 degrees, on the 9th. This, it will be seen, was exceeded in the corresponding month of 1869, 1864, and 1862, the warmest days of the four years, with their maximum temperature, having been the following:—

August 9, 1870...94·5 deg. August 11, 1864....96 deg.
" 21, 1869...95·5 " " 9, 1862....96 "

But in 1862 and 1869 the mean temperature of the month was less by more than two degrees.

The mean of August, 1863—79·46 degrees—was not only the highest during the period of fifteen years detailed above, but the highest on record since the year 1790. The month opened exceedingly warm, and until the 25th the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital ranged between 85 degrees and 94·5 degrees, excepting on the 18th and 19th, when it did not go above 75 and 81 degrees respectively. From the 1st to the 17th inclusive the maximum ranged between 87 and 94·5 degrees; and from the 20th to the 25th between 85 and 91 degrees. After the 25th it did not rise above 75 degrees, the maximum ranging between that and 69 degrees. On eleven different days during the month it soared among the nineties, and came within one degree of that sweltering height on several other days.

The mean of August, 1864, was 79·40 degrees, a mere fraction below that of the preceding August. The warm spell of this month was almost equal to that of August, 1863. Starting out with a maximum of 95·5 degrees, on one day only previous to the 18th did it fail to go above 85 degrees, on the 4th, when the maximum was but 80·5 degrees; and on nine different days it rose to or above 90 degrees.

In August, 1869, the mean temperature of which month was 76·30 degrees, the thermometer rose above 90 degrees on two occasions only, as shown above, but on one of these, the 21st, it went up to 95·5 degrees, or one degree higher than the highest point attained last month.

The month just closed, with a mean temperature of 78·77 degrees, came within ·69 degrees of the maximum of August, 1863, and was, therefore, one of the warmest on record, taken as a whole. From the 1st to the 13th, 84 degrees and over were attained, and on six other days an equal height was reached; while on eleven different days the unenviable nineties were reached. But on the 25th, when 93 degrees were marked, the "heated term" came essentially to a close.

Taking the temperature of the three summer months together, we find an average mean temperature of 78·92 degrees, which is the highest on record in this locality since 1790. In the following table are shown the comparisons of the mean temperature of the three months, singly and together, with previous years:—

Year.	June. (deg.)	July. (deg.)	Aug. (deg.)	3 mos. (deg.)
1870	77·35	80·03	78·77	78·92
1869	73·62	76·54	76·30	75·49
1868	71·99	80·24	77	76·64
1867	72·19	76·48	75·10	74·59
1866	73·04	80·37	72·50	75·30
1865	76·73	77·82	74·74	76·43
1864	73	76·08	79·40	76·83
1863	68·67	77·07	79·46	75·07
1862	69·14	75·23	76·70	73·69
1861	72·55	75·63	73·91	74·03
Average since 1790	71·62	75·76	73·09	73·49
Highest mean	77·35	81	79·46	78·92
In the years	(1870.)	(1793.)	(1863.)	(1870.)
Lowest mean	64	68	66	66
In the years	(1816.)	(1816.)	(1816.)	(1816.)

The highest and lowest points attained during the three summer months are shown in the following:—

	Highest.			Lowest.		
Year.	June. (deg.)	July. (deg.)	Aug. (deg.)	June. (deg.)	July. (deg.)	Aug. (deg.)
1870	95·5	91	94·5	61	61	61
1869	92	97·5	95·5	54	62	58
1868	90	98	89·5	54·5	69	64
1867	88·5	92·5	88	53	62	58
1866	95	99·25	88·5	57	63	55·5
1865	93	96	91	64	60·5	56
1864	99	93·5	96	54·5	60	62
1863	91	90·5	94·5	55	64	54·5
1862	87·5	93·5	96	50	57	56·5
1861	89·5	93·5	92	53	58	57

The champion hot days of the three summer months of the present year were the following:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
June 19	94 deg.	76 deg.	19 deg.
" 24	93 "	74·5 "	18·5 "
" 26	95 "	81 "	14 "
" 28	95·5 "	76 "	19·5 "
" 29	95 "	82 "	13 "
July 1	93 "	69 "	24 "
" 16	94 "	77·5 "	16·5 "
" 17	97 "	82·5 "	14·5 "
" 18	95 "	82·5 "	12·5 "
" 19	93 "	80·5 "	12·5 "
" 23	93 "	77 "	16 "
" 25	94·5 "	81 "	12·5 "
" 27	93·5 "	81·5 "	12 "
Aug. 3	94 "	76·5 "	17·5 "
" 4	93 "	78 "	15 "
" 8	92·5 "	79 "	13·5 "
" 9	94·5 "	78 "	16·5 "
" 10	92 "	74 "	18 "

During June the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital rose above 90 degrees on nine different days, during July on thirteen different days, and during August on eleven different days—a total of thirty-three days, or more than one-third of the entire summer season.

As everybody knows, there is considerable difference in the standing of the thermometer at different points in the city at the same time. All the above data referring to dates subsequent to 1835 are derived from the extensive and valuable meteorological records of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the location of which is such as to render the temperature there a fair test of the heart of the city. But in some places the thermometer has at times gone up to or above 100 degrees, even in the shade.

In conclusion, we give the quantity of rain which fell in the city during three summer months, compared with the fall of previous years, as follows:—

	1870. (Inches.)	1869. (Inches.)	1868. (Inches.)	1867. (Inches.)
June	2·86	6·58	4·37	11·02
July	3·95	2·88	3·61	2·38
August	5·12	1·28	2·05	15·81
Total	11·93	10·47	10·03	29·21

This shows a rain fall somewhat greater than during the corresponding months of the previous two years, but not equal to one-half the excessive fall of the summer of 1867.

SALMAGUNDI.—This is the first of September, the first fall month, but the weather is as summery as any we have had. In our present cycle the division of the seasons should be changed one month later. July, August, and September should be the summer months, October, November and December the fall months, January, February and March those belonging to winter, while spring should have April, May, and June. Our December is now no more winter than our September is fall, or our June summer.

—War maps of every variety and design, and to suit all shades of political belief, are now in the market. If you are a Frenchman, buy none but a French map. That side cannot possibly be made to win with any other.

—There is said to be an unrepealed law upon the statute books against selling in the streets with spring balances. Go for the ice companies somebody, and make them smart for their high prices and possible short measure.

—A jolly way of getting passed in an examination for college:—Don't go near the place until it is well over.

—The gentlemen's coal-oil-glass-chimney-cleaner fashion of wearing the hair is about over until next season.

—The way to obtain a business education—Go into business.

—A good teacher of drawing for the fall quarter—An overcome dray-horse.

—Morlacchi keeps a little farm. Would it not be well if several other and possibly inferior dancers would follow her example, and in addition return to the stage no more?

—A watermelon festival is now the latest thing for church money-raising. We have yet to hear of a milk-toast or persimmon festival, or even a catsup or sourkrout festive gathering. Why may not one article of food serve as well as another as a pretext for money-getting? It is only the novelty of the name which excites the smile. This novelty would soon wear off. To be sure, church edifices have been sacred heretofore from both sourkrout, catsup, and persimmons, and so they were formerly for watermelons; but this objection has been bravely gotten over. Watermelons, even now, are considered objectionable during divine service, but are not so at other times, when special permission has been granted that money may be raised. So it will be with the other articles of produce. By the way, some people do take the longest way round for the purpose of raising money, and sometimes miss it even then.

—It is perhaps a mistake to suppose that base ball playing is to be entirely prohibited within the limits of the park. It has been stopped on the old base ball ground in the east park, because the new and most frequented drive goes right through that locality, and no one who can afford to ride, if it be only at fifty cents a head, in the neat park carriages, and behind the dejected park horses, wants to be hit on the head with a moderately hard base ball. This, when unexpected, is rather unpleasant even to an experienced ball-player. A glance at the map of the park will show that there are plenty of places where it may perhaps be intended to lay out a new ground. In this is not the intention, it could very easily be made so. There is plenty of room for a large enough ground sufficiently remote from all drives to be harmless. There is a large plot marked "parade and playground," on the eastern side of the river above Columbia bridge in the yet unimproved portion. Perhaps this, or part of it, is the locality. Perhaps presidents of base ball clubs can gain some information by calling at the office of the Park Commission, and by politely asking that such a place be considered, or, if already designated, when it will be put in condition and playing allowed?

A NEW BOOK HOUSE.—A number of years since Mr. A. S. Barnes was a publisher of our city, but removed his house to New York, where it has rapidly grown into huge proportions, and had accessions of several partners. From it have ramified numerous branches, one of which has recently been established in this city at the store of Messrs. Porter & Coates, Mr. A. P. Flint, the manager, occupying one of those elegant rooms.

The list which they present in our advertising columns to-day is a strong testimony of their business sagacity and unwearied activity. Their long list of readers, spellers, grammars, geographies, primers, histories, mathematics, sciences, languages, and other school-books and apparatus, show a large investment of capital, and the sales they have met with show a proper appreciation by the numerous school boards by whom they have been adopted.

We have examined many of the samples of their publications, and were astonished to see the elegant manner in which they were published, the newly designed and very superior engravings with which they are illustrated, the good paper and print, and substantial binding; but, above all, the excellence of the literary materials, upon which every care has been exercised and expense truly disregarded. For instance, their new series of Readers, that sell for an average of sixty cents per volume, cost over twenty-five thousand dollars for the plates and engravings, before they were printed. When this house intends publishing a book they select the best man for the purpose, and give him *carte-blanche to make that volume the best of its kind.*

Prof. Searing's "Virgil" is the most beautiful school-book we ever saw. It has exquisite engravings of the places mentioned, of the dress and costumes, of the coins, and of implements used, together with ample, sensible, practical notes. 'The Independent Series of Readers," by J. Madison Watson, is very handsome. The engravings alone are sufficient to induce any youngster to read, to know what they are about; and the reading exercises consist of truly manly, healthy sort of lessons.

"Worman's Complete Course" is a new idea applied to the study of German and French, and its great success is rapidly increasing. Of the series of Mathematics by Professor Davis, the leading one of the country, many hundred thousand volumes have been sold, and every schoolboy or collegian knows something of them. Their series of Geographies by Monteith and McNally now exceed the number sold of any other geographies published; and they deserve to, for their clear, lucid descriptions, the fine quality of the illustrations, and the excellence of the maps.

But we cannot mention these publications in detail, but must refer our readers to the advertisement, our object being to call attention to the fact of so large a house having opened a branch in our city, and to wish them success.

PICKPOCKET.—One William Kelley yesterday visited the horse market at Tweney-fourth and Ridge avenue, and personating a horse jockey, soon mixed with the crowd. In a short time his hand was found in another man's pocket. An officer was called in and William handed over to him. Alderman Allison held him in $1000 bail to answer.

DEAD.—The body of an infant, apparently about one month old, was found at Fifth and Master streets this morning.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Number of Permits for the Erection of New Buildings Issued During August.

Yesterday we gave the location and character of the principal buildings for the erection of which permits were issued during the month just closed. The following is a summary of the full list of permits issued by the Building Inspectors during the month:—

Dwellings—		Plaster mill	1
Four-story	2	School-houses	2
Three-story	149	Shops	6
Two-story	361	Sheds	4
		Storehouses	2
Total dwellings	512	Stores	3
Chapel	1	Stables	16
Churches	3	Theatre	1
Coach-house	1		
Engine-house	1	Total	567
Factories	5	Alterations and additions	110
Ice-house	1		
Offices	7		
Pottery	1	Grand total	677

During the month five dangerous buildings and chimneys and six wooden buildings were ordered to be taken down.

In the following is given a comparison of the number of permits issued during the month with those for the month of August, 1869:—

	Aug. 1870.	Aug. 1869.
Dwellings—Four-story	2	3
" three-story	149	161
" two-story	361	194
Total dwellings	512	357
Other buildings	55	60
Total new buildings	567	417
Additions and alterations	110	119
Grand total	677	536

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following is a complete list of the arrests made by the Police Department during the month just passed:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	205	Thirteenth	71
Second	281	Fourteenth	49
Third	261	Fifteenth	36
Fourth	198	Sixteenth	97
Fifth	421	Seventeenth	307
Sixth	187	Eighteenth	86
Seventh	212	Reserve	99
Eighth	136	Delaware Harbor	2
Ninth	187	Schuylkill Harbor	37
Tenth	175	Chesnut Hill	7
Eleventh	116		
Twelfth	134	Total	3328

THE NEW HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—To-day at noon the joint committee of Councils having in charge the matter of the House of Correction assembled in the office of the clerks of Councils, Walter Allison, of the Ninth ward, Chairman, and opened the proposals made for the building thereof. The following is the list:—

R. J. Dobbins	$999,300
Collom & Maison	1,052,000
Edw. Bender	1,038,000
George H. Brinkworth	1,308 000
W. H. Cramer	1,008,971

The contract was awarded to Mr. R. J. Dobbins.

The bids were somewhat complicated, owing to the items of plumbing, gas fitting, etc., being made separate. The committee, however, made the contract for the whole job.

The question of providing the building with earth closets was introduced, and excited considerable discussion. At length, on motion, the matter was referred to a sub-committee of six, to report next Monday week.

THE POINT BREEZE RACES.—The September trotting meeting at Point Breeze Park will take place next week, beginning on Monday, September 6, and continuing during Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The premiums amount to $13,500. On the first day two purses of $1000 each will be trotted for; on the second day there will be two purses of $1500 each; on the third day two purses of $1500; and on the fourth day two, one of $1000 and the other of $4500. On the first day the purses will be given $600 to the best horse, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third. The admission fee will be one dollar. There will be coaches at the termini of the Union and Thirteenth Street Railways to convey passengers direct to the park. These will start every hour from 6 A. M. to 11 A. M., and every fifteen minutes from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The bell will be rung and the horses called precisely at 2·15 P. M., and the horses will start at 2·30 promptly.

ANOTHER BECK'S BAND EXCURSION.—The last excursion of the season of this organization took place on last Saturday. The next to the last will take place next Monday, September 5. The route will be up the Hudson, and passengers will have the choice of three hours in New York city or a ride above the Palisades. Tickets can be procured on any day previous to the excursion. The last boat will leave Walnut street wharf at 7 30 A. M.

PISTOL AND RAZOR.—Last night an ebony-hued individual named Edward States attacked a white man at Seventh and Lombard streets, and drawing a pistol and a razor made an attempt to take his life. An officer arriving, Edward was arrested and Alderman Morrow held him in $600 bail to answer.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Reading Railroad. The body was taken to No. 613 Lehigh avenue.

A FREE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Professor Saunders will this evening, at 8 o'clock, deliver a free lecture on Prussia, France, and the situation, in the Courtland Saunders College, Thirty-ninth street, above Market. All who are interested will do well to attend.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 12·10 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 22 N. Thirteenth street, caused by the accidental ignition of matches.

A WOMAN FETTERED.

Singular Circumstance in New Orleans—A Woman in the Streets Chained and Manacled.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 28th ultimo says:—

Last Friday evening a patrolman in the Sixth District, late City of Jefferson, discovered a haggard-looking young woman walking the street, in some way burdened or lame. The officer investigated the poor woman's condition, as at every step she took he heard the clanking sound of iron chains. Being requested to show her feet the, horrible fact was revealed that both her ankles were fettered with chains fastened with handcuffs, as if to prevent her stepping more than an inch at one time.

She is not more than twenty or twenty-two years old, and is of foreign birth. At first the poor thing was unable or unwilling to reveal how she came in such a singular predicament, and has not given her name further than Joan or Johannah. Yesterday Captain Woodruff took her to his residence and Recorder Campbell provided some proper garments to clothe her nakedness. She finally stated her parents reside in the Third district, and that they had placed her in an asylum in the Sixth district. Further than this could not be elicited from her. While around the Captain's house she assisted in the daily duties quite cheerfully.

Here is an unwritten history, which most likely contains a sad amount of barbarity, but Recorder Campbell intends to ferret out all the particulars, and, if possible, ascertain by what right or power a citizen is fettered and chained. He caused the irons to be cut off. It is incumbent on him to learn every particular in this case, and doubtless he will pursue the barbarous perpetrators, let them be who or what they will.

ENGRAVER WANTED FOR MONOGRAMS AND DESIGNS. Situation permanent.
DREKA,
6 31 tuths 5 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 519 North SEVENTH Street. Lot 10 feet 2 inches front, and 84 feet 9½ inches. All in complete order, and situated in the finest square in Seventh street.
D. M. FOX & SON,
9 1 ths2t* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 110 S. THIRD Street.
R. B. STERLING,
W. H. WOOVERTON.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 9 4 5t

THIRD EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

MacMahon in Retreat!

He Crosses the Meuse.

Napoleon Cannot Enter Belgium.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Rumored Treasury Defalcation.

Liability of Tobacco Dealers.

The Roderick Butler Case.

The New Signal Board.

FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon's Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—There is an unofficial rumor that MacMahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay and pushing for Montmedy. He has six hundred guns. A collision between him and Prince Frederick Charles is expected.

The Garde Mobile,

on a new requisition for 100,000 men, is hurrying to the defense of Paris.

How Paris Gets the News.

The Paris *Public* admits the spuriousness of telegrams which were received lately and signed by Bazaine.

Belgian Neutrality.

Should the French Emperor cross the Belgian frontier, guards of the latter country have been ordered to demand his sword. Other severe orders have been issued for the purpose of guaranteeing the protection of Belgian neutrality.

Telegraph Lines Demoralized.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The telegraph lines are still in inextricable confusion. The dates of messages from the seat of war, and particularly those from Beaumont, giving the details of late battles, require verification.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Liability of Tobacco Dealers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a sale or two of leaf tobacco casually made by one manufacturer to another does not constitute a business such as would authorize the imposition of the special tax on leaf dealers and require the keeping of a leaf dealer's book, but a manufacturer who made a business of so selling would be liable.

The R. R. Butler Case.

The Pension authorities are confident that they will be able to carry out their plans with regard to the prosecution of Representative Butler of Tennessee, but decline to give any further publicity to the case at present, as information made public through the newspapers has injured their plans in several instances.

The New Signal Board.

Four signal officers, for the observation of storms and signalling the same across the country for the information of farmers, have already been assigned to duty along the valley of the Upper Potomac.

Rumored Treasury Defalcation.

Wild rumors of an immense bond robbery or defalcation in the Treasury Department were current on the streets this morning, but inquiry from the proper authorities showed the rumors to be utterly without foundation. It is believed that they were set afloat here for the purpose of being telegraphed to New York for the benefit of gold speculators.

Commissioner Delano.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A letter was received to-day at the Bureau of Internal Revenue from Commissioner Delano, stating that he is still detained at his house at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in consequence of the accident lately sustained, and that his arm is still very painful. Therefore he sometimes despairs of recovery. He is uncertain when he will return to Washington.

Bonded Warehouse Proprietors.

A circular has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau concerning the reimbursements of storekeepers' salaries and expenses by proprietors of bonded warehouses.

FROM THE WEST.

The Prize Ring.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The double prize fight between Gallagher and Meeker and Punch Morris and O'Donnell was successfully terminated at Carroll Island, thirteen miles below the city, yesterday. Gallagher won the first in eleven rounds; time 10½ minutes. Meeker was terribly punished. The Morris-O'Donnel fight, at the end of the second round, was declared a draw, and the purse divided between the contestants. Morris was in much the best condition, and would probably have won, had the fight been continued.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Hon. John E. Smith, of Carroll county, was to day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following —

N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R		Pacific Mail Steam	38⅞
Con. Stock	94⅞	Western Union Tele.	34
do. scrip	90⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	51⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail	22½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	61
Ph. and Read. R	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	78
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	92½	Adams Express ex-d.	65⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	105⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	12⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝	United States	41⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	60⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	118⅜	Gold	116⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 City 6s, N. 2d	101⅛	100 sh O C & A R.	44⅝
$1000 Leh Gold L. b5	88⅛	100 sh Hestonville	14
$1000 O C & A R bds	80	100 sh Read. s60	48⅛
16 sh Penna R.	58⅝	100 do.	48·31
2 sh Leh V R.	58⅛	100 do. b60	48⅜
25 do. s5wn.	58⅛	140 do. s4in.	48⅛
5 do. reg.	58⅛	200 do. s60	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1400 City 6s, N. 2d	101⅜	100 sh Read R. s60	48⅛
$5000 Amer Gold	116½	200 do.	48⅜
$500 Pa 6s 1 sc. b5	104½	51 do. trf	48⅜
6 Pa Cnl Stk	20⅝	4 do.	48⅜
5 sh Norrist'n R.	80⅜	500 do. s60	48⅛
13 sh Leh Val R. c.	58⅜	100 do. b20	48·31
20 sh Penna R.	58⅝	1000 do. s30	48⅜
200 sh Read R. s60	48⅜	1000 do. s8 30	48⅞
200 do. s5 in.	48⅛	100 do. s60wn	48⅜
100 do. b30 s.	48⅝		

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED CONTINUOUS FIGHTING

The Bombardment of Strasburg.

A Heroic Defense

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Monthly Debt Statement

Reduction of $13,000,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon Withdrawn.

BOUILLON, Belgium, Sept. 1—8. A. M.—Last night after dark MacMahon withdrew his forces towards Sedan, concentrating in a strong position.

Prisoners Taken by the Prussians.

During the fight in the battle of Tuesday the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, composed of Prussian corps, captured over ten thousand pfisoners. A number of French soldiers escaped into Belgium after the fight, but were promptly disarmed.

It is believed MacMahon will make yet another stand.

Rumors Concerning Bazaine.

A rumor prevails here that Bazaine attacked Steinmetz on Tuesday. The result is yet unknown.

The further rumor of the escape of the army from Metz is discredited.

The Siege of Strasburg.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—During the sitting of the Corps Legislatif a letter was received from Strasburg, which stated that the Prussians were firing on the city instead of the ramparts, with the avowed intention of compelling the city to surrender. During the firing the inhabitants sought refuge in the cellars of the houses, but by far the greater number of persons sought safety in the sewers.

Deputy Keller severely denounced the conduct of the Prussians as inhuman, and during his remarks the entire Chamber arose and cheered for the inhabitants of Strasburg.

Count Palikao also denounced the conduct of the Prussians in no stinted manner, and concluded by saying that the French army was deserving of all praise.

Deputy Keller moved the arming of the people of the Department of the Upper Rhine, but Count Palikao objected, upon which Deputy Keller moved the adoption of a resolution expressing want of confidence in the people by the Ministers.

The American Filibustering.

The rumor that has reached here that American vessels manned by Germans had left America for the purpose of destroying shipping in French ports produced a great and depressing effect upon the people generally. It was contradicted by Minister Washburne, and the excitement of the public mind was somewhat allayed.

Good Times for Pawnbrokers.

The accumulation of articles pledged at pawnbrokers has become so large that all pledges are now refused by brokers.

The Paris and Lyons Railroad

is protected by troops against the expected destructive assaults of the enemy.

Deceiving the Sharpshooters.

All general officers in the French army wear the same description of overcoats as the soldiers, to avoid the practice of the sharpshooters of the enemy, who have singled out general and staff officers as far as possible for attack.

Exportation of Grain

from the country is strictly forbidden by decree, and the observance of this order is made imperative.

Germans in Marseilles.

At Marseilles a legion of four thousand naturalized Germans is organizing to join the ranks of the army.

Marseilles Items.

Marseilles has sent to Paris immense quantities of provisions.

This city has obtained quite a distinguished reputation in its patriotism and in its efforts to assist in repelling the invader.

The Mayor of Marseilles issued a patriotic proclamation to the people, which has had a great effect in stimulating and encouraging the patriotic ardor of the people.

The Omnibus Company of Marseilles has given a large number of ambulances to the government.

The Empress Eugenie.

The Empress of the French is still unwearied and unceasing in her attention to the wounded as they arrive in the improvised hopsital at the Tuileries, and at the hospital tents of the adjoining grounds.

The Diplomatic Corps

of Paris remain here, and have no intention of leaving with the other members of the Government, as the Empress remains in Paris, and as the Regency must be acknowledged by neutral powers.

Serious Fighting

is reported between Armigny and Doze. The Prussians entered Carignan at 10 o'clock yesterday.

MacMahon Snubs the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is said Marshal MacMahon disobeyed the orders of the Emperor t detach 30,000 troops to protect the Prince Imperial.

The Suffering at Strasburg.

The siege of Strasburg continues. Great slaughter has been occasioned by the vigorous bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday night and drove the Germans several miles.

Communication Between London and Paris.

Passengers between London and Paris still worry through by way of Dover and New Haven.

The French frigate off Plymouth, after capturing the Julius, was seen on Wednesday at dusk in pursuit of a large German ship, which was making every effort to escape.

The "Figaro's" Canard

about the sailing of the German privateers from America has excited the wrath of the public against the editors.

Strasburg.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Letters from Strasburg say that a quarter of the city has been destroyed. The inhabitants clamor for death rather than surrender. The besiegers employ the persons they capture to work in the trenches.

A Bloody Bishop.

The Bishop of the city has urged the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered, then retire to the citadel ahd raze the city rather than let in the enemy.

Let Him Laugh who Wins.

It is said 200,000 Prussian soldiers have been either killed or disabled since the war began. It is estimated that the war costs the Prussians ten and a half million francs daily.

Cutting Telegraph Wires.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A large body of Mobiles are reported as having passed the Rhine near Bellingen, some twenty miles below Basle, cut the telegraphs and then retired. Precautions have been taken to guard against such enterprises hereafter.

The Baden Frontier.

It is reported that three army corps entered France from Baden.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during the month of over $13,000,000. Coin balance, $102,504,708. Currency balance, $37,135,949. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,748,562,750·00
Total	$1,970,152,050·00
Interest	37,016,664·09
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,395,000·00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000·00
Total	$59,395,000·00
Interest	460.672·93
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$3,505,127·35
Interest	459,616·01
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,103,971·00
Fractional currency	40,054,384·48
Gold certificates of deposit	28,415,320·00
Amount outstanding	424,573,675·48
Total outstanding	$2,457,625,852·83
Total interest	37,935,963·03
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,495,561,805·86
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	102,504,705·80
Currency	37,135,944·65
Total amount in Treasury	$139,640,655·45
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,355,921,150·41
Debt less amount in Treasury Aug. 1	$2,369,324,476·00
Decrease during the past month	13,403,325·59
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$83,407,326·76
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,618,832·00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	446,188·32
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345·49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,284,855·00
Balance of Interest paid by United States	$6,530,489·00

Enforcement of Quarantine.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, at the request of the Governor and United States military commander of that State, directing him in case masters of vessels